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avives@eresmas.net

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Razowski, J.; Krüger, M.

An illustrated catalogue of the type specimens of Tortricidae in the Transvaal Museum,  
Pretoria (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) (parte A)

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## An illustrated catalogue of the type specimens of Tortricidae in the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

J. Razowski & M. Krüger

### Abstract

The type specimens of 149 species of Tortricidae in the collection of the Transvaal Museum (Pretoria, South Africa) are discussed and illustrated in colour, and illustrations of their genitalia are provided. The following 39 new combinations are proposed: *Epichoristodes spinulosa* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Tortrix*), *Goniotorna pleuroptila* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Tortrix*), *Metamesia catadryas* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Tortrix*), *Metamesia designata* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Cnephasia*), *Metamesia incepta* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Cnephasia*), *Metamesia intensa* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Tortrix*), *Paramesiodes albescens* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Tortrix*), *Paramesiodes chloradelpha* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Epichorista*), *Paramesiodes geraeas* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Epichorista*), *Paramesiodes temulenta* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Cnephasia*) (Archipini); *Eccopsis affluens* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Argyroplote*), *Eccopsis ptilonota* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Argyroplote*), *Lobesia quadratica* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Bactra*), *Megalota lobotona* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Argyroplote*), *Megalota sponditis* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Argyroplote*) (Olethreutini); *Dasodis rimosa* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Ancylis*) (Enarmoniini); *Cosmetra spiculifera* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Eucosma*), *Crociosema leptozona* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Eucosma*), *Crociosema thematica* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Eucosma*), *Gypsonoma opsonoma* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Eucosma*), *Gypsonoma paradelta* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Eucosma*), *Gypsonoma scenica* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Eucosma*), *Xenosocia conica* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Spilonota*), *Xenosocia desipiens* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Eucosma*), *Xenosocia paracremna* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Eucosma*) (Eucosmini); *Coccythera areata* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Laspeyresia*), *Coccythera victrix* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Laspeyresia*), *Coniostola calculosa* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Eucosma*), *Coniostola lobostola* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Eucosma*), *Coniostola symbola* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Eucosma*), *Eucosmocydia antidora* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Eucosma*), *Eucosmocydia monitrix* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Eucosma*), *Mesotes chromataspis* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Laspeyresia*), *Stenentoma areata* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Eucosma*), *Stenentoma plectocosma* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Laspeyresia*), *Fulcrifera aphrospila* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Laspeyresia*), *Fulcrifera deltozyga* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Eucosma*), *Fulcrifera halmyris* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Laspeyresia*), *Fulcrifera periculosa* (Meyrick), comb. n. (from *Laspeyresia*) (Grapholitini). The genera *Goniotorna* Meyrick, 1933, *Paramesiodes* Diakonoff, 1960, *Megalota* Diakonoff, 1966, *Dasodis* Diakonoff, 1982, *Cosmetra* Diakonoff, 1977, *Gypsonoma* Meyrick, 1895, *Xenosocia* Diakonoff, 1989, *Coniostola* Diakonoff, 1961, *Eucosmocydia* Diakonoff, 1988, *Mesotes* Diakonoff, 1988, *Stenentoma* Diakonoff, 1969, and *Fulcrifera* Danilevsky & Kuznetsov, 1968 are recorded from southern Africa for the first time.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, type specimens, Transvaal Museum, Afrotropical region.

### Catálogo ilustrado de los especímenes Tipo de Tortricidae en el Transvaal Museum, Pretoria (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

### Resumen

Se proporciona, se discute e ilustran en color los especímenes Tipo de 149 especies de Tortricidae en la colección del Transvaal Museum (Pretoria, Sudáfrica) y se proporciona e ilustran sus genitalias. Se proponen las sigu-

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ientes 39 nuevas combinaciones: *Epichoristodes spinulosa* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Tortrix*), *Goniotorna pleuropila* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Tortrix*), *Metamesia catadryas* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Tortrix*), *Metamesia designata* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Cnephasia*), *Metamesia incepta* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Cnephasia*), *Metamesia intensa* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Tortrix*), *Paramesiodes albescens* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Tortrix*), *Paramesiodes chloradelpha* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Epichorista*), *Paramesiodes geraeas* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Epichorista*), *Paramesiodes temulenta* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Cnephasia*) (Archipini); *Eccopsis affluens* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Argyroploce*), *Eccopsis pilonota* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Argyroploce*), *Lobesia quadratica* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Bactra*), *Megalota lobotona* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Argyroploce*), *Megalota sponditis* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Argyroploce*) (Olethreutini); *Dasodis rimosa* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Anaclylis*) (Enarmoniini); *Cosmetra spiculifera* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Eucosma*), *Crociosema leptozona* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Eucosma*), *Crociosema thematica* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Eucosma*), *Gypsonoma opsonoma* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Eucosma*), *Gypsonoma paradelta* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Eucosma*), *Gypsonoma scenica* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Eucosma*), *Xenosocia conica* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Spilonota*), *Xenosocia desipiens* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Eucosma*), *Xenosocia paracremna* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Eucosma*) (Eucosmini); *Coccothra areata* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Laspeyresia*), *Coccothra victrix* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Laspeyresia*), *Coniostola calculosa* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Eucosma*), *Coniostola lobostola* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Eucosma*), *Coniostola symbola* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Eucosma*), *Eucosmocystia antidora* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Eucosma*), *Eucosmocystia monitrix* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Eucosma*), *Mesotes chromataspis* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Laspeyresia*), *Stenentoma areata* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Eucosma*), *Stenentoma plectocosma* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Laspeyresia*), *Fulcrifera aphrospila* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Laspeyresia*), *Fulcrifera deltozyga* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Eucosma*), *Fulcrifera halmysis* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Laspeyresia*), *Fulcrifera periculosa* (Meyrick), comb. n. (desde *Laspeyresia*) (Grapholitini). Se citan por primera vez de Sudáfrica los géneros *Goniotorna* Meyrick, 1933, *Paramesiodes* Diakonoff, 1960, *Megalota* Diakonoff, 1966, *Dasodis* Diakonoff, 1982, *Cosmetra* Diakonoff, 1977, *Gypsonoma* Meyrick, 1895, *Xenosocia* Diakonoff, 1989, *Coniostola* Diakonoff, 1961, *Eucosmocystia* Diakonoff, 1988, *Mesotes* Diakonoff, 1988, *Stenentoma* Diakonoff, 1969, and *Fulcrifera* Danilevsky & Kuznetsov, 1968.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, especies tipo, Transvaal Museum, región Afrotropical.

## Introduction

In presenting this catalogue of the type specimens of the family Tortricidae in the collection of the Transvaal Museum to the public, we hope to achieve several aims.

The Transvaal Museum holds the most important collection of southern African Lepidoptera worldwide, including more than 10,000 type specimens. The particular value of this collection lies in the fact that it is focussed on the fauna of the subregion, with its many unique aspects. It is further remarkable on account of the rich representation of the so-called microlepidoptera, an often neglected group. Much of this material results from the pioneering efforts of A. J. T. Janse and E. Meyrick in the early part of the 20th century.

Between 1907 and Meyrick's death in 1938, Janse regularly sent the microlepidoptera he collected on his numerous expeditions to Meyrick for identification, and this collaboration resulted in the publication of no fewer than 1721 new species. It is important to note in this regard that there was a standing agreement between the two men that the specimens returned to Janse were always to be regarded as the types, even though they were not always clearly marked as such. To quote from a letter sent to Janse in 1909: "it regard to types, you can regard the example returned to you as being the type in every instance." And in July 1912 Meyrick wrote: "wherever you have originally sent me two specimens of an insect which I have described as new, returning you one and keeping the other myself, the specimen returned to you should always be regarded as the type."

Regrettably, this important agreement is not as widely known among taxonomists as one would hope, and so perhaps - one of the most important functions of this catalogue is to make known, and at the same time clarify, the taxonomic status of part of this important material that of the family Tortricidae - to the wider taxonomic community.

The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature in its recommendation 72F expressly states that institutions in which name-bearing types are deposited should publish lists such types in their pos-

## AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE TYPE SPECIMENS OF TORTRICIDAE IN THE TRANSSVAAL MUSEUM, PRETORIA

session or custody. In the case of southern African microlepidoptera, a first step towards this goal was made by A. J. T. Janse in 1968, when the first volume of a planned series to deal with the types of species described by Edward Meyrick and preserved in the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, and the South African Museum in Cape Town was published. This first volume, which dealt with the Tineidae, was unfortunately also the last as Janse passed away in 1970 and the work was never continued.

Janse had intended his catalogue to be used in conjunction with the monumental eight-volume catalogue of the Meyrick type specimens in the British Museum (Natural History) in London by J. F. Gates Clarke, published between 1955 and 1970. Although covering most of the approximately 15000 species described by Meyrick, this work excludes species described by him that were not represented in his own collection. In this sense, the present catalogue is also intended to be complementary.

Why Tortricidae? Compared with those of other zoogeographical regions, the tortricid fauna of the Afrotropical region remains the least well known. By contrast, the sizeable number of type specimens in the Transvaal Museum collection, coupled with the taxonomic and systematic expertise of one of us (J. R.) offers a unique opportunity to update tortricid taxonomy within the subregion, make information on genitalia structure available, and generally draw attention to this important family of moths in an area where so much work still needs to be done.

In so doing we hope to make a small contribution towards documenting this important material and hope that the catalogue will provide colleagues with a reliable documentary source of information about these type specimens and hopefully stimulate research into Afrotropical Tortricidae in general.

### Material and methods

The catalogue include only the data on holotypes and lectotypes; in exceptional cases paratypes have been included. Label data are cited verbatim, but months of capture are quoted in lower case Roman numerals throughout to ensure uniformity.

### Abbreviations

GS - genitalia slide  
 Heter. - Heterocera  
 Lep. - Lepidoptera  
 NHML - Natural History Museum, London  
 TM, TMSA - Transvaal Museum, Pretoria

## CATALOGUE

### Cochylini

#### *Eugnosta assecula* (Meyrick, 1909) (Fig. 1)

*Pharmacis assecula* Meyrick, 1909, Ann. Transv. Mus., 2(1): 5, pl. 2, fig. 5.

*Eugnosta assecula* (Meyrick); RAZOWSKI, 1993, Acta zool. cracov., 36(1): 144 (new combination).

Holotype female, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 6-XII-[19]07, at light (A. J. T. Janse); 4050; 5899; *Pharmacis assecula* Meyr. 4050, TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14137; *Pharmacis assecula* M. Type No. 1077.

Female genitalia (Fig. 267): Colliculum somewhat tapering proximally; sclerite of cingulum large, extending to corpus bursae.

Comments. The genitalia of both sexes were described by RAZOWSKI (1993) on the basis of the specimens from Pretoria deposited in The Natural History Museum, London.

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***Eugnosta feriata* (Meyrick, 1913) (Fig. 2)***Pharmacis feriata* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., **3**(4): 270.*Eugnosta feriata* (Meyrick); RAZOWSKI, 1993, Acta zool. cracov., **36** (1): 141 (new combination).Holotype male, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Barberton, 2-Dec[ember]-1910 (A. J. T. Janse); E10; 5928; *Pharmacis feriata* Meyr. E10; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4710; *Pharmacis feriata* M. Type No. 1076.

Male genitalia (Fig. 151): Tegumen short; socii tapering terminad; valvae broad; sacculus rather slender, reaching to beyond middle of valvae; median part of transtilla fairly stout, with minute terminal thorns; aedeagus broad, with long ventral termination; cornutus strong, wedge-shaped with large base.

Comments: Facies redescribed by RAZOWSKI (1993); the genitalia slide could not be located at the time. Female unknown.

***Eugnosta heteroclita* Razowski, 1993 (Fig. 3)***Eugnosta heteroclita* Razowski, 1993, Acta zool. cracov., **36**(1): 140, fig. 28.Holotype female, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Kleinmond, Cape, IV-1942 (V. G. Dickson); Holotypus; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 11393, det. J. Razowski; *Eugnosta heteroclita* Raz. Holotype No. 6591.

Female genitalia (Fig. 268): Sterigma convexly rounded proximally; ductus bursae with fasciate sclerites and some thorns; a few spines in corpus bursae.

Comments: The species is distinguished by the strongly oblique forewing termen and coloration, especially the median fascia. Male unknown.

***Eugnosta misella* Razowski, 1993 (Fig. 4)***Eugnosta misella* Razowski, 1993, Acta zool. cracov., **36**(1): 142, fig. 30.Holotype female, [South Africa, Limpopo]: Woodb[ush] Vill[age], 11-XII-1909 (C. J. Swierstra); Holotypus; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 11392, det. J. Razowski; *Eugnosta misella* Razowski Holotype No. 6590.

Female genitalia (Fig. 269): Ovipositor fairly long; sterigma in form of two latero-posterior sclerites; colliculum broad, membranous; ductus bursae very short; corpus bursae long, microspined.

***Eupoecilia kruegeriana* Razowski, 1993 (Fig. 5)***Eupoecilia kruegeriana* Razowski, 1993, Acta zool. cracov., **36**(1): 148, fig. 37.Holotype female, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Mariepskop, 24-25-I-1956 (L. Vári); Holotypus; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 11391, det. J. Razowski; *Eugnosta kruegeriana* Raz. Holotype No. 6589.

Female genitalia (Fig. 270): Sterigma represented by slender latero-posterior sclerites and probably basal ring-shaped sclerite; ductus bursae long, with longitudinal fasciate sclerites; corpus bursae densely spined.

**Archipini*****Epichoristodes spinulosa* (Meyrick, 1924), comb. n. (Fig. 6)***Tortrix spinulosa* Meyrick, 1924, Exotic Microlepid., **3**: 114.Holotype male, [South Africa, Western Cape]: Stellenbosch, 15-II-[19]21 (Ch. K. Brain); 2882; 5883; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4593; *Tortrix spinulosa* M. Type No. 1055.

Male genitalia (Fig. 152): Uncus rather broad; socii large, rounded; arm of gnathos rather broad; valvae expansive, with broadly rounded caudal edge; sacculus strongly widening ventrally near middle; lateral parts of transtilla prominent, thorny; aedeagus broad, tapering ventro-terminally in distal half; one very slender cornutus present.

Comments: As with *pleuroptila* the shape of the uncus is insufficiently known; aedeagus similar to that of *pleuroptila*. Valvae resembling the condition present in some species of *Epichoristodes* Diakonoff, 1960. The systematic position of the two species thus requires a re-examination based on further material.

***Goniotorna pleuroptila* (Meyrick, 1937), comb. n. (Fig. 7)**

*Tortrix pleuroptila* Meyrick, 1937, Exotic Microlepid., **5**: 127.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Karkloof, N[atal] P[rovince], 13-19-XII-[19]30 (A. J. T. Janse); M 426; *Tortrix pleuroptila* M. type; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4598; *Tortrix pleuroptila* M. Type No. 1061.

Male genitalia (Fig. 153): Uncus long, bristled ventrally; socii large, setose; gnathos arm fairly long; valvae broad, elongate; sacculus slender, reaching beyond middle of valvae; base of transtilla broadening, with a few dorsal thorns; aedeagus curved, slender in distal one-third, with long ventral termination.

Comments: Ventral aspect of uncus unknown, the shapes of transtilla and socii obscure in the slide examined.

***Metamesia catadryas* (Meyrick, 1937), comb. n. (Fig. 8)**

*Tortrix catadryas* Meyrick, 1937, Exotic Microlepid., **5**: 127.

Paratype male, [South Africa, Eastern Cape]: Emjanyana, C[ape] P[rovince] (J. A. Mackonochie); M434; *Tortrix catadryas* M. cotype; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4602; *Tortrix catadryas* M. Cotype No. 1064.

Male genitalia (Fig. 154). Uncus moderately long; socii small; valvae broad, rounded apically; sacculus long, slender in distal part; lateral lobes of transtilla large, spiny, median part rather broad, short; aedeagus long, somewhat curved. Terminal part of uncus bilobed, however, the length of the lobes could not be assessed because of incorrect position on the slide.

Comments. The original description was based on three male specimens from Natal, Karkloof; Tembuland, October (A. J. T. Janse) (type coll. Janse) and Cape Colony, Emjanyama [sic!] (J. A. Mackonochie). Although Meyrick identifies the specimen from Tembuland in his description as the type, the specimen from Karkloof has been labelled as type in the TMSA collection. The Tembuland specimen is presumably in the Meyrick collection in NHML.

***Metamesia designata* (Meyrick, 1921), comb. n. (Fig. 9)**

*Cnephasia designata* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**(2): 52.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Karkloof, Natal, 21-Jan[uary]-[19]17 (A. J. T. Janse); 2365; 5926; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4698; *Cnephasia designata* M. Type No. 1067.

Male genitalia (Fig. 155). Uncus broad except for a short basal part, bilobed terminally; socii reduced; valvae elongate-ovate; sacculus slender especially in distal half; aedeagus slender; coecum penis moderate; cornuti long; lateral parts of transtilla thorny, median part slender.

***Metamesia incepta* (Meyrick, 1912), comb. n. (Fig. 10)**

*Cnephasia incepta* Meyrick, 1912, Exotic Microlepid., **1**: 10.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Waterval Onder, 18-Nov[ember]-1910 (A. J. T.

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Janse); E 4; 5943; *Cn. incepta* M.; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4703; *Cnephasia incepta* M. Type No. 1073.

Male genitalia (Fig. 156). As in *designata* but distal lobes of uncus somewhat slenderer.

***Metamesia intensa* (Meyrick, 1921), comb. n. (Fig. 11)**

*Tortrix intensa* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus. 8(2): 52.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Karkloof, Natal, 25-Jan[uary]-[19]17 (A. J. T. Janse); 2080; 5906; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4594; *Tortrix intensa* M. Type No. 1057.

Male genitalia (Fig. 157). Uncus strong, expanding terminally with small terminal incision; socii small; gnathos arm with ventrolateral lobes; valvae broad, somewhat tapering beyond middle; sacculus small, convex near middle; lateral lobes of transtilla broad, thorny; aedeagus slender with a subterminal hook laterally; coecum penis slender; cornutus very slender.

Comments. The generic position of this taxon is somewhat doubtful as may be judged from the shape of aedeagus and gnathos. Unfortunately details of the structure of the latter and the transtilla cannot be interpreted due to their position on the slide.

***Paramesiodes albescens* (Meyrick, 1912), comb. n. (Fig. 12)**

*Tortrix albescens* Meyrick, 1912, Exotic Microlepid., 1: 6.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Doornfontein, 7-I-[19]07, at light [A. J. T. Janse]; 4617; 5892; *T. albescens* Meyr. 4617; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14014; *Tortrix albescens* M. Type No. 1062.

Male genitalia (Figs 158,159). Uncus broad, expanding terminally with small median concavity; socii minute; gnathos arms slender; valvae fairly broad; sacculus strong, convex medially; labis subtriangular; aedeagus straight; coecum penis very short; cornutus non deciduous, stout.

***Paramesiodes chloradelpha* (Meyrick, 1912), comb. n. (Fig. 13)**

*Epichorista chloradelpha* Meyrick, 1912, Exotic Microlepid. 1: 8.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Tweefontein, 13-I-[19]07, at light [(A. J. T. Janse)]; 4613; 5902; *E. chloradelpha*. 4613; *Epichorista chloradelpha* Type No. 1053.

Remarks. The holotype lacks the abdomen. Male genitalia unknown. One male placed under *E. chloradelpha* in the Transvaal Museum collection (TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4587) was found to belong to a different species of *Paramesiodes* Diakonoff, 1960.

***Paramesiodes geraeas* (Meyrick, 1909), comb. n. (Fig. 14)**

*Epichorista geraeas* Meyrick, 1909, Ann. Transv. Mus., 2(1): 5, pl. 2: 6.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 2-X-[19]07, at light (A. J. T. Janse); 4051, TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 10759; *Epichorista geraeas* M. Type No. 1051.

Male genitalia (Figs 160,161). Uncus broad in distal half; socii small; gnathos arm rather short; valvae broad, tapering postmedially; sacculus extending to middle of valvae; labis broad, terminally tapering towards middle; aedeagus large; coecum penis small; cornutus large, non-deciduous.

Comments. The terminal part of the uncus is insufficiently visible in the slide, but probably bears a terminal incision.

***Paramesiodes temulenta* (Meyrick, 1912), comb. n. (Fig. 15)**

*Cnephasia temulenta* Meyrick, 1912, Exotic Microlepid. 1: 11.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Waterval Onder, 22- Nov[ember]-1910 (A. J. T.



Janse); 4598; 5918; *Cn. temulenta* M. 4598; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14018; *Cnephasia temulenta* M. Type No. 1071.

Male genitalia (Figs 162, 163). Postmedian part of uncus, apex gently concave; socii small; valvae shorter than in *albescens* and *geraeas*; labis wedge-shaped; aedeagus shorter than in the two aforementioned species, coecum penis larger, cornutus long, slender.

#### Unplaced species

#### *Argyrotoxa hectaea* Meyrick, 1911 (Fig. 16)

*Argyrotoxa hectaea* Meyrick, 1911a, *Ann. Transv. Mus.*, **2**(4): 224.

Holotype female, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 14-XI-[19]08, at light (A. J. T. Janse); 4371; 5896; *Argyrotoxa hectaea* M. 4371; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14136; *Argyrotoxa hectaea* M. Type No. 1075.

Female genitalia (Fig. 271). Sterigma short, forming a broad proximal cup and slender posterior lateral parts each armed with an anterior median process; colliculum marked by rather indistinct inner sclerite; ductus seminalis antemedian; corpus bursae slender, long.

Comments. The original description was based on two specimens. Probably belonging to the *Clepsis* group of genera; the female genitalia are similar to those of *Epichorista tortuosa*.

#### *Cnephasia finita* Meyrick, 1924 (Fig. 17)

*Cnephasia finita* Meyrick, 1924, *Exotic Microlepid.*, **3**: 116.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Impetyeni Forest, Nat[a]l, X-[19]20 (Swinny), Coll. Janse; 2865; 5938; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14015; *Cnephasia finita* M. Type No. 1066.

Male genitalia (Figs 164, 165). Uncus extremely broad; socii drooping; arm of gnathos armed with outer thorny area forming two lobes, terminal plate large on strong base; valvae ovate; sacculus very slender except for basal portion; transtilla a folded slender sclerite hardly expanding basally; aedeagus short; caulis and coecum penis short; cornutus taking the form of a long, non-deciduous spine.

Comments. The shape of the uncus and gnathos are reminiscent of some Palaearctic species of *Clepsis* Guen e, 1845, whereas the valvae and transtilla are rather similar to *Aphelia* H bner, [1825]1816. The cornutus is, however, non-deciduous.

#### *Cnephasia flavisecta* Meyrick, 1918 (Fig. 18)

*Cnephasia flavisecta* Meyrick, 1918, *Ann. Transv. Mus.*, **6**(2): 9.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Eshowe, 8-I-[19]16 (A. J. T. Janse); 3254; 5994; *Cn. flavisecta* M.; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4700; *Cnephasia flavisecta* M. Type No. 1069.

Male genitalia (Fig. 166). Uncus short, rounded apically; socii consisting of two sclerotized processes; gnathos arm slender, terminal part hook-shaped; transtilla rod-shaped, expanding laterally; valvae broad, with slender terminal part and a subterminal hairy lobe; sacculus simple, convex ventrally; aedeagus simple, curved, rather slender.

Comments. Some aspects of the structure of the genitalia are obscured by the placement of the specimen on the slide.

#### *Cnephasia olearis* Meyrick, 1912 (Fig. 19)

*Cnephasia olearis* Meyrick, 1912, *Exotic Microlepid.*, **1**: 10.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Barberton, 20-Jan[uary]-1911 (A. J. T. Janse); 4569; 5920; *Cn. olearis* M. 4569; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4702; *Cnephasia olearis* M. Type No. 1072.



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Comments. Systematic position unknown. The genitalia slide was damaged and provisionally repaired in the past. It presently includes the abdomen of the holotype but not the actual genitalia.

***Cnephasia opsarias* Meyrick, 1911** (Fig. 20)

*Cnephasia opsarias* Meyrick, 1911a, Ann. Transv. Mus., **2**(4): 224.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 14-X-[19]09, (A. J. T. Janse); 4375; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14016; *Cnephasia opsarias* M. Type No. 1068.

Male genitalia (Figs 167, 168). Uncus short, bifid; socii long, slender, drooping; gnathos with slender arms and minute terminal plate; valvae slender, tapering terminad; sacculus slightly convex medially; transtilla slightly arched, convex medially; median part of anellus spiny; aedeagus moderately slender, coecum penis large; cornuti in the form of numerous small spines.

***Cnephasia pachydesma* Meyrick, 1918** (Fig. 21)

*Cnephasia pachydesma* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., **6**(2): 9.

Holotype female, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Nkandhla Forest, 22-XI-[19]15 (A. J. T. Janse); 3213; 5944; *Cn. pachydesma* M.; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14017; *Cnephasia pachydesma* M. Type No. 1070.

Female genitalia (Fig. 272). Ovipositor short; papilla analis broad, with small proximal portion; sterigma forming anterior cup extending posteriolaterally into slender arms, membranous proximally, followed by the sparsely spined posterior membrane; colliculum weakly sclerotized; ductus bursae coiled near middle, with slender posterior part; ductus seminalis median; signum absent.

Comments. Male genitalia unknown, thus the systematic position remains obscure.

***Cnephasia phalarocosma* Meyrick, 1937** (Fig. 22)

*Cnephasia phalarocosma* Meyrick, 1937, *Exotic Microlepid.*, **5**: 128.

Holotype female, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Ladysmith, N[atal] P[rovince], 11-XII-[19]30 (A. J. T. Janse); M43b; 5932; *Cnephasia phalarocosma* M. type; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14135; *Cnephasia phalarocosma* M. Type No. 1074.

Female genitalia (Fig. 273). Papilla analis broad; eighth tergite large, armed with medio-lateral thorns; sterigma broad, cup-shaped with fairly broad lateral parts, membranous proximally; colliculum membranous; ductus seminalis proximal.

Comments. The female genitalia are somewhat similar to those of *pachydesma* but with the proximal portion of the sterigma broad and characteristic thorns on the tergite of segment A8.

***Epichorista galeata* Meyrick, 1921** (Fig. 23)

*Epichorista galeata* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**(2): 52.

Holotype male, [Zimbabwe]: Umtali [now Mutare], [Southern] Rhod[esia] 3-I-[19]18 (A. J. T. Janse); 2081; 5900; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 9142; *Epichorista galeata* M. Type No. 1050.

Male genitalia (Figs 169). Uncus and socii large; end of gnathos with two small thorns; valvae broad, oval; sacculus convex, broadest medially; lateral parts of transtilla broad, simple, median portion slender; aedeagus slender, with small median thorns and minute ventral termination.

***Epichorista tortuosa* Meyrick, 1912** (Fig. 24)

*Epichorista tortuosa* Meyrick, 1912, *Exotic Microlepid.*, **1**: 8.

Holotype female, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 1-III-[19]10, at light (A. J. T. Janse); 4615;

5886; *E. tortuosa* 4615; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13856; *Epichorista tortuosa* M. Type No. 1052.

Female genitalia (Fig. 274). Proximal part of sterigma submembranous, bearing a small median sack ventrally; processes of posteriolateral parts long; sclerite of colliculum moderately large; ductus seminalis anterior; corpus bursae long; signum absent.

Comments. The male remains unknown. The female genitalia resemble those of *Argyrotoxa hec-taea*.

***Homona polyarcha* Meyrick, 1924** (Fig. 25)

*Homona polyarcha* Meyrick, 1924, *Exotic Microlepid.*, **3**: 106.

Holotype female, [Zimbabwe]: Salisbury, 17-XI-[19]18; 2880; 5948; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13659; *Homona polyarcha* M. Type No. 1049.

Female genitalia (Fig. 275). Cup-shaped part of sterigma large, slender proximally; lateral arms of sterigma subtriangular; colliculum sclerite large, rather uniform broad; ductus bursae coiled; cestum strong; signum large with moderate capitulum.

***Tortrix corroborata* Meyrick, 1918** (Fig. 26)

*Tortrix corroborata* Meyrick, 1918, *Ann. Transv. Mus.*, **6**(2): 8.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Nkandhla Forest, 21-I-[19]16 (A. J. T. Janse); 3200; 5913; *T. corroborata*; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4597; *Tortrix corroborata* M. Type No. 1060.

Male genitalia (Fig. 170). Uncus long, most probably bifid; ?socii strong, club-shaped; gnathos arm bearing thorny lobes, slender anteriorly and broad posteriorly; costa of valvae short; sacculus simple; transtilla a curved, folded sclerite without lateral swellings; aedeagus short; coecum penis and ventro-terminal process distinct; vesica bearing a single cornutus.

Comments. The species clearly belongs to the *Aphelia* group of genera; unfortunately an interpretation of some parts of the genitalia (uncus, socii) was not possible.

***Tortrix metapyrrha* Meyrick, 1918** (Fig. 27)

*Tortrix metapyrrha* Meyrick, 1918, *Ann. Transv. Mus.*, **6**(2): 8.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 29-IX-[19]15 (A. J. T. Janse); 3251; 5907; *T. metapyrrha*; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13858; *Tortrix metapyrrha* Type No. 1059.

Female genitalia (Fig. 276). Sterigma short, anteostial part tapering proximally; colliculum long, weakly sclerotized medially; ductus bursae short; ductus seminalis originating near middle of fuctus bursae; corpus bursae long; signum absent.

***Tortrix myroxesta* Meyrick, 1924** (Fig. 28)

*Tortrix myroxesta* Meyrick, 1924, *Exotic Microlepid.*, **3**: 114.

Holotype male [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Impetyeni Forest, Nat[a]l (Swinny) V-[19]20, coll. Janse; 2866; 5993; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4592; *Tortrix myroxesta* M. Type No. 1054.

Male genitalia (Fig. 171). Uncus with broad lateral aspect; socii very small; arm of gnathos with minute thorns, terminal plate short; costa of valvae extending to two-thirds, terminal part weakly sclerotized, rounded apically; row of small spines from end of costa across the disc atrophying beneath mid-breadth of valvae; sacculus slender with small termination; transilla with thorny median process; aedeagus broad, curved; coecum penis and caulis well developed; cornuti absent.

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***Tortrix pharetrata* Meyrick, 1909** (Fig. 29)*Tortrix pharetrata* Meyrick, 1909, *Ann. Transv. Mus.*, **2**(1): 6, pl. 2, fig. 7.Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng], Pretoria, 26-XII-[19]07, to light (A. J. T. Janse); 4052; 5909; *Tortrix pharetrata* Meyr. 4052; *Tortrix pharetrata* M. Type No. 1065.

Male genitalia (Figs 172, 173). Uncus very broad, concave apically; socii rudimentary; arm of gnathos with plicate lobes, terminal plate large; valvae short; costa expanding terminally; sacculus angular with caudal edge perpendicular to ventral edge; lateral part of transtilla with curves, thorny process; aedeagus long, curved; no cornuti in vesica.

Comments. Abdomen of holotype missing; the description based on specimen TM slide 15157 [= GS 23175].

***Tortrix polytechna* Meyrick, 1924** (Fig. 30)*Tortrix polytechna* Meyrick, 1924, *Exotic Microlepid.*, **3**: 114.Holotype female, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]; Impetyeni Forest, Nat[a]l, XI-[19]20 (Swinny), Coll. Janse; 2920; 5894; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13857; *Tortrix polytechna* M. Type No. 1056.

Female genitalia (Fig. 277). Papillae anales small; eighth tergite long; apophyses very strong; sterigma in large part submembranous, scobinate, with some minute folds, extending proximally into a sac; distal part of ductus bursae with sclerites; accessory bursa small; ductus seminalis originating in distal part of corpus bursae.

Comments. Until the male genitalia become available for study the systematic position of this taxon will remain unknown.

***Tortrix praeclinata* Meyrick, 1921** (Fig. 31)*Tortrix praeclinata* Meyrick, 1921, *Ann. Transv. Mus.*, **8**(2): 52.Holotype male, [Zimbabwe]: Umtali [now Mutare], Rhod[esia], I-[19]18 (A. J. T. Janse); 2086; 5898; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4595; *Tortrix praeclinata* Type No. 1058.

Male genitalia (Fig. 174). Uncus very large, broadest medially then extending into a slender terminal process; socii vestigial; arm of gnathos slender; valvae elongate; sacculus from before middle, very slender; lateral lobes of transtilla broad, spined dorsally; aedeagus proportionally short with small coecum penis; cornuti apparently absent.

**Bactrini*****Bactra aciculata* Diakonoff, 1963** (Fig. 32)*Bactra (Nannobactra) aciculata* Diakonoff, 1963, *Tijdschr. Ent.*, **106**(1): 352, fig. 72.Holotype male, [Zimbabwe]: Selukwe, S[outhern] Rhodesia, 27-Dec-1919 (A. T. J. Janse); 84; *Teste* Meyrick; Type; Holotype *Bactra (Nannobactra) aciculata* A. Diakonoff 1963; gen. No. 4466; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide not traced; *Bactra (Nannobactra) aciculata* Diakonoff Holotype No. 6691.

Remark. Male genitalia not re-examined.

***Bactra adelpha* Diakonoff, 1963** (Fig. 33)*Bactra (Chiloides) adelpha* Diakonoff, 1963, *Tijdschr. Ent.*, **106**(7): 316, figs 24-26.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 3-XII-[19]09, to light (A. J. T. Janse); Type;

Holotype, *Bactra (Chiloides) adelpha* A. Diakonoff 1963; Gen. No. 2403 [Diakonoff no.]; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 11495; *Bactra (Chiloides) adelpha* Diakonoff Holotype No. 6692.

Male genitalia (Figs 175, 176). Sacculus strong, ventrally spined, with distinct terminal part marked with a few spines; postsaccular pectinate arm large; cucullus elongate, oval.

Comments. The genitalia of both sexes are illustrated in the original description (DIAKONOFF, 1963). The original description was based on a male and a female specimen each, both of which are in the TMSA collection.

***Bactra confusa* Diakonoff, 1963 (Fig. 34)**

*Bactra (Bactra) confusa* Diakonoff, 1963, Tijdschr. Ent., **106**(7): 308, figs 16, 19.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Limpopo]: Wylie's Poort, 6-XI-1920 (C. J. Swierstra); type; Holotype *Bactra (Bactra) confusa* A. Diakonoff 1963; [Diakonoff] Gen. No. 4386; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 11497; *Bactra (Bactra) confusa* Diakonoff Holotype No. 6694.

Male genitalia (Figs 177). Sacculus almost as long as cucullus, convex; ventral edge of cucullus spiny; weak spines above end of sacculus.

Comments. The genitalia of both sexes are illustrated in the original description (DIAKONOFF, 1963). In addition to the holotype and allotype, there are 10 paratypes in the TMSA collection.

***Bactra dasioma* Diakonoff, 1963 (Fig. 35)**

*Bactra (Nannobactra) dasioma* Diakonoff, 1963, Tijdschr. Ent., **106**(7): 351, figs 69, 73.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Stella Bush, 28-II-[19]15 (A. J. T. Janse); Type; Holotype, *Bactra (Nannobactra) dasioma* A. Diakonoff 1963; Gen. No. 4477 [Diakonoff no.]; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 11508; *Bactra (Nannobactra) dasioma* Diakonoff Holotype No. 6706.

Male genitalia (Fig. 178). Valvae short, broad; sacculus convex ventrally; punctulate area broad, with minute and fairly large spines; pectinate arm rather slender; cucullus convex ventrally, spiny, proximal spine large.

Comments. The genitalia of both sexes are illustrated in the original description (DIAKONOFF, 1963). In addition to the holotype, the female allotype has been deposited in the TMSA collection.

***Bactra fasciata* Diakonoff, 1963 (Fig. 36)**

*Bactra (Chiloides) fasciata* Diakonoff, 1963, Tijdschr. Ent., **106**(7): 338, figs 46-49.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 30-I-[19]10, to light (A. J. T. Janse); 4611; Type; Holotype, *Bactra (Chiloides) fasciata* A. Diakonoff 1963; Gen. No. 4295 [Diakonoff no.]; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 11512; *Bactra (Chiloides) fasciata* Diakonoff Holotype No. 6710.

Male genitalia (Fig. 179). Sacculus large, rounded ventrally, with long, slender marginal spines; punctulate area small, elongate; pectinate arm broad; cucullus slender, long; aedeagus very long with a few minute terminolateral thorns.

Comments. The genitalia of both sexes are illustrated in the original description (DIAKONOFF, 1963). In addition to the holotype and allotype, there are 13 paratypes in the TMSA collection.

***Bactra hebetata* Meyrick, 1911 (Fig. 39)**

See under *Bactra pythonia* Meyrick, 1909.

***Bactra jansei* Diakonoff, 1963 (Fig. 37)**

*Bactra (Chiloides) jansei* Diakonoff, 1963, Tijdschr. Ent., **106**(7): 313, figs 21-23.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Mahuba's Kl[oo]f, 1050 m, 14-I-[19]25 (A. J. T.

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Janse); Type; Gen. No. 4364 [Diakonoff no.]; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 11527; *Bactra (Chiloides) jansei* Diakonoff Holotype No. 6725.

Male genitalia (Fig.180). Valvae comparatively short; sacculus strongly convex postbasally, with two marginal spines beyond middle; punctate area with small and fairly large spines; pectinate arm broad distally; cucullus short, convex caudally; aedeagus indistinctly seen in preparation examined.

Comments. The genitalia of both sexes are illustrated in the original description (DIAKONOFF, 1963). In addition to the holotype and allotype, there are nine paratypes in the TMSA collection.

***Bactra pythonia* Meyrick, 1909** (Figs 38, 39)

*Bactra pythonia* Meyrick, 1909, Ann. Transv. Mus., 2(1): 9, pl. 3, fig. 9.

*Bactra pythonia*. Lectotype female, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 26-XII-[19]07, to light (A. J. T. Janse); 4046; 5852; Gen. No. 4188 [Diakonoff no.]; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 7978; *Bactra pythonia* M. Type No. 1001. Designated by Diakonoff (1963: 297).

*Bactra hebetata* Meyrick, 1911, Ann. Transv. Mus., 2(4): 227. Synonymized by Diakonoff, 1963, Tijdschr. Ent., 106(7): 296. Lectotype male, [South Africa, Limpopo]: Lectotype; Woodb[ush] Vill[age], 15-XII-1909 (C. J. Swierstra); Museum Leiden *Bactra (Bactra) pythonia* Meyr. det. A. Diakonoff; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4542; *Bactra hebetata* Meyrick Lectotype No. 7777. Designated by DIAKONOFF (196: 299).

Male genitalia (Fig.181). Sacculus rounded ventrally with marginal spines and a patch of fairly long spines in punctate area; cucullus slender, spine ventro-proximally; no pectinate arm.

Female genitalia (Fig. 278). Sterigma in the form of a slender postostial sclerite with lateral arms; ostium fairly large; sclerite of colliculum short; trace of signum present in corpus bursae.

Comments. DIAKONOFF (1963) illustrated the male genitalia of the types of *hebetata* and *pythonia*.

***Bactra rhabdonoma* Diakonoff, 1963** (Fig. 40)

*Bactra (Chiloides) rhabdonoma* Diakonoff, 1963, Tijdschr. Ent., 106(7): 322, figs 35-37.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: New Hanover, I-[19]13 (Hardenberg), Coll. Janse; Type; Holotype *Bactra (Chiloides) rhabdonoma* A. Diakonoff 1963; Gen. No. 4286 [Diakonoff no.]; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 11538; *Bactra (Chiloides) rhabdonoma* Diak[onoff] Holotype No. 6736.

Male genitalia (Fig. 182). Sacculus broad, convex ventrally, with a row of marginal spines; pectinate arm with median spines; cucullus broadest submedially, sparsely spiny and hairy; aedeagus large; cornuti present as a few short scattered spines and a large group of dense spines.

Comments. The genitalia of both sexes are illustrated in the original description (DIAKONOFF, 1963). In addition to the holotype and allotype, there are 11 paratypes in the TMSA collection. (ii) In the original description, the data of capture of the holotype are erroneously given as "Marieps Mtn, 10-XII-1925 (G. v. Son)".

***Bactra salpictris* Diakonoff, 1963** (Fig. 41)

*Bactra (Chiloides) salpictris* Diakonoff, 1963, Tijdschr. Ent., 106(7): 336, figs 53, 54.

Holotype female, [South Africa, Eastern Cape]: P[or]t St Johns, 1-7-I-[19]31 (A. J. T. Janse); Type; Holotype *Bactra (Chiloides) salpictis* [sic] A. Diakonoff 1963; Gen. No. 4303 [Diakonoff no.]; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 11551; *Bactra (Chiloides) salpictris* Diakonoff Holotype No. 6749.

Female genitalia (Fig. 279). Sterigma broad; ostium bursae very large; colliculum also prominent, with well-developed sclerite; proximal part of ductus bursae shorter than the sclerotized part; signum of moderate size.

Comments. The male remains unknown.

***Bactra scrupulosa* Meyrick, 1911** (Fig. 42)

*Bactra scrupulosa* Meyrick, 1911a, Ann. Transv. Mus., 2(4): 227.

Lectotype male, [South Africa, Limpopo]: Woodbush Vill[age], 11-XII-1909 (C. J. Swierstra); 5850; Gen. No. 4186 [Diakonoff no.]; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 7976; *Bactra scrupulosa* Meyr. Type No. 2623. Designated by Diakonoff, 1963: 300.

Male genitalia (Fig. 183,184). Uncus broad basally; saccular part of valvae broad, rounded ventrally; punctulate area slender, with two spines; cucullus as long as sacculus, sparsely hairy and spiny; aedeagus moderately large.

Comments. DIAKONOFF (1963) illustrated the lectotype and some other specimens including females, and pointed out that *scrupulosa* is closely related to the Palaearctic *B. lacteana* (Caradja, 1916).

***Bactra sinassula* Diakonoff, 1963** (Fig. 43)

*Bactra (Chiloides) sinassula* Diakonoff, 1963, Tijdschr. Ent., 106(7): 339, figs 50-52.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 15-XII-[19]11 (A. J. T. Janse); Type; Holotype *Bactra (Chiloides) sinassula* A. Diakonoff 1963; Gen. No. 4472 [Diakonoff no.]; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 11552; *Bactra (Chiloides) sinassula* Diakonoff Holotype No. 6750.

Male genitalia (Fig. 185). Sacculus large and rounded with long marginal spines and posterior, transformed punctulate area and long pectinate arm; cucullus smaller than sacculus, with submarginal spines and hair; aedeagus large.

Comments. The genitalia of both sexes are illustrated in the original description (DIAKONOFF, 1963). In addition to the holotype and allotype, there are four paratypes in the TMSA collection.

***Bactra sordidata* Diakonoff, 1963** (Fig. 44)

*Bactra (Chiloides) sordidata* Diakonoff, 1963, Tijdschr. Ent., 106(7): 318, fig. 27.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: St. Lucia Lake, 18-XII-1932 (H. W. Bell Marley); Type; Holotype, *Bactra (Chiloides) sordidata* A. Diakonoff 1963; Gen. No. 4403 [Diakonoff no.]; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 11558; *Bactra (Chiloides) sordidata* Diakonoff Holotype No. 6756.

Male genitalia (Fig. 186). Uncus comparatively short; sacculus large, convex basally, angular distally, with approximately straight ventral edge and a row of minute bristles submedially; pectinate arm broad; cucullus small, subovate; aedeagus large; cornuti present as numerous rather short spines.

***Bactra spinosa* Diakonoff, 1963** (Fig. 45)

*Bactra (Spinobactra) spinosa* Diakonoff, 1963, Tijdschr. Ent., 106(7): 291, figs 2-4.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pret[oria] North, 14-II-[19]17 (C. J. Swierstra); Type; Holotype *Bactra (Spinobactra) spinosa* A. Diakonoff 1963; Gen. No. 4420 [Diakonoff no.]; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 11559; *Bactra (Spinobactra) spinosa* Diakonoff Holotype No. 6757.

Male genitalia (Fig. 187). Sacculus large, elongate, convex ventrally, with numerous ventral spines near middle and setose ventro-posterior half, submedian area bearing short bristles; a large area of strong spines from beyond basal cavity to beyond middle of cucullus; no pectinate arm present; aedeagus stout; cornuti present as four small spines.

Comments. The genitalia of both sexes are illustrated in the original description (DIAKONOFF, 1963). In addition to the holotype and allotype, there are 23 paratypes in the TMSA collection.

***Bactra tradens* Diakonoff, 1963** (Fig. 46)

*Bactra (Bactra) tradens* Diakonoff, 1963, Tijdschr. Ent., 106(7): 305, figs 17, 18.

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Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 30-I-[19]10, to light (A. J. T. Janse); 4612; Teste E. Meyrick; Type; Holotype *Bactra (Bactra) tradens* A. Diakonoff 1963; Gen. No. 4311 [Diakonoff no.]; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 11582 TM; *Bactra (Bactra) tradens* Diakonoff Holotype No. 6783.

Male genitalia (Fig. 188). Sacculus rounded, much shorter than cucullus; punctulate area small, with two spines; cucullus spined ventro-proximally; aedeagus moderately large.

Comments. The genitalia of both sexes are illustrated in the original description (DIAKONOFF, 1963). In addition to the holotype and allotype, there are 12 paratypes in the TMSA collection.

***Bactra triceps* Diakonoff, 1963** (Fig. 47)

*Bactra (Chiloides) triceps* Diakonoff, 1963, Tijdschr. Ent., **106**(7): 342, figs 58-60.

Holotype male, [Mozambique]: Bela Vista, XI-1914 (C. J. Swierstra); Type; Holotype, *Bactra (Chiloides) triceps* A. Diakonoff 1963; Gen. No. 4243 [Diakonoff no.]; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 11594; *Bactra (Chiloides) triceps* Diakonoff Holotype No. 6797.

Male genitalia (Fig. 189). Sacculus strongly convex basally, with large terminal lobe and spinose ventral margin; a group of setae above middle accompanied by a small area of minute bristles; pectinate arm moderate; cucullus tapering terminally; costa of valvae strongly convex before middle.

Comments. The genitalia of both sexes are illustrated in the original description (DIAKONOFF, 1963). In addition to the holotype and allotype, there are six paratypes in the TMSA collection.

***Bactra trimera* Diakonoff, 1963** (Fig. 48)

*Bactra (Chiloides) trimera* Diakonoff, 1963, Tijdschr. Ent., **106**(7): 331, figs 55-57.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Limpopo]: Minastune, 16-25-II-1919 (H. G. Breyer); Type; Holotype *Bactra (Chiloides) trimera* A. Diakonoff 1963; Gen. No. 4240 [Diakonoff no.]; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 11717; *Bactra (Chiloides) trimera* Diakonoff Holotype No. 6805.

Male genitalia (Fig. 190). Sacculus large, convex before middle ventrally, provided with broad termination and marginal spines; punctulate area surrounded by spines; pectinate arm fairly large; cucullus slender; aedeagus rather broad.

Comments. The genitalia of both sexes are illustrated in the original description (DIAKONOFF, 1963). In addition to the holotype and allotype, there are five paratypes in the TMSA collection.

***Bactra tylophora* Diakonoff, 1963** (Fig. 49)

*Bactra (Chiloides) tylophora* Diakonoff, 1963, Tijdschr. Ent., **106**(7): 319, figs 32-34.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Waterval Onder, II-[19]12 (Bonnekamp), Coll. Janse; Type; Holotype *Bactra (Chiloides) tylophora* A. Diakonoff 1963; Gen. No. 4292 [Diakonoff no.]; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 11724; *Bactra (Chiloides) tylophora* Diakonoff Holotype No. 6812.

Male genitalia (Fig. 191). Sacculus convex ventrally before middle, with large dorsal process and a small punctulate area; pectinate arm present; cucullus slender; aedeagus broad; cornuti in form of 11 small and large spines arranged in two groups.

Comments. The genitalia of both sexes are illustrated in the original description (DIAKONOFF, 1963). Both holo- and allotype are in the TMSA collection.

**Olethreutini**

***Eccopsis affluens* (Meyrick, 1921)** (Fig. 50)

*Argyroplote affluens* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**(2): 56.



Holotype female, [Mozambique]: Magude, XI-1918 (C. J. Swierstra); 904; 5773; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14139; *Argyroploce affluens* Meyr. Type No. 2608.

Female genitalia (Fig. 280). Sterigma in the form of a plate extending from dorsum of ostium sclerite, accompanied by membranes bearing microscopic spines and a small median sclerite; colliculum with very long sclerite, broad at ostium; signum minute.

Comments. Transferred to *Eccopsis* by AARVIK (2004). Genitalia similar to those of *Eccopsis wahlbergiana* Zeller and *E. ochrana* Aarvik from Tanzania.

***Eccopsis ptilonota* (Meyrick, 1921), comb. n.** (Fig. 51)

*Argyroploce ptilonota* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., 8(2): 57.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, I-XII-1911 (Capt. Paget); 1170; 5575; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14141; *Argyroploce ptilonota* Meyr. Type No. 2611.

Male genitalia (Fig. 192). Uncus broad, expanding terminally; socii broad; right valvae with small ventral lobe of cucullus and small convexity of neck, setose from angle of sacculus to cucullus; left valvae with rounded lobe of cucullus, convexity of neck situated more posteriorly and two weaker groups of bristles; process of distal edge of basal cavity slender.

Comments. Genitalia very similar to those of *Eccopsis nebulana* Walsingham, 1891 from Gambia (cf. AARVIK, 2004).

***Lobesia quadratica* (Meyrick, 1911), comb. n.** (Fig. 52)

*Bactra quadratica* Meyrick, 1911b, Ann. Transv. Mus., 3(1): 63.

Holotype female, [South Africa, Eastern Cape]: Ngqeleni, W. Pondoland, VIII-1908 (H. H. Swinny); 5847; Gen. No. 4187 [Diakonoff no.]; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 7979; *Bactra quadratica* Meyr. Type No. 2622.

Female genitalia (Fig. 281). Eighth tergite and apophyses relatively long; sterigma tubular, broad, tapering apically.

Comments. Based on the structure of the sterigma this species is referable to *Lobesia* Guenée, 1845; unfortunately the proximal part of the ductus bursae and corpus bursae are damaged. Male unknown.

***Lobesia stericta* (Meyrick, 1911) (Fig. 53)**

*Polychrosis stericta* Meyrick, 1911b, Ann. Transv. Mus., 3(1): 63.

*Lobesia (Lomaschiza) stericta* (Meyrick); Diakonoff, 1963: 355 (new combination).

Holotype male, [South Africa, Limpopo]: Haenertsburg, 4-XII-1909 (C. J. Swierstra); 200. unicum; 5832; *Polychrosis stericta* Meyr. Type No. 2620.

The type lacks the abdomen. The systematic position was assessed based on examination of a different specimen.

***Lobesia stenaspis* (Meyrick, 1921), comb. n.** (Fig. 54)

*Polychrosis stenaspis* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., 8(2): 55.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Durban, 12-VI-[19]17 (v. d. Merwe), Coll. Janse; Ac. N. 64; 2121; 5855; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12748; *Polychrosis stenaspis* M. Type No. 1005.

Male genitalia (Fig. 193). Apical part of tegumen gently convex, broad; distal half of sacculus broad and densely spined; cucullus elongate, with proximal spines extending to costa; aedeagus simple, comparatively long.

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***Megalota lobotona* (Meyrick, 1921), comb. n. (Fig. 55)***Argyroploce lobotona* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**(2): 59.Holotype male, [Zimbabwe]: Sawmills, [Southern] Rhod[esia], 4-II-1918 (A. J. T. Janse); 2116; 5874; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 3812; *Argyroploce lobotona* M. Type No. 1025.

Male genitalia (Figs 194, 195). Uncus very broad; socii slender; valvae slender with ventral prominence at base of cucullus; process of distal edge of basal cavity large; aedeagus ending in a dorsal thorn.

Comments. The shape of the valvae has been somewhat affected during preparation and cannot be properly assessed.

***Megalota sponditis* (Meyrick, 1918), comb. n. (Fig. 56)***Argyroploce sponditis* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., **6**(2): 50.Holotype male, [South Africa, Eastern Cape]: [Port] St. John's, I-1910 (H. H. Swinny [sic!]); 513; 5779; *Argyroploce sponditis* Meyr. Type No. 2616.

The holotype lacks the abdomen.

***Metendothenia balanacma* (Meyrick, 1914) (Fig. 57)***Argyroploce balanacma* Meyrick, 1914, Exotic Microlepid., **1**: 275.*Argyroploce anaclina* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**(2): 58.Holotype of *anaclina*: male, [Zimbabwe]: Umtali [now Mutare], [Southern] Rhod[esia], 5-I-[19]18 (A. J. T. Janse); 2139; 5875; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 3798; *Argyroploce anaclina* Type No. 1012.

Male genitalia (Figs 196, 197). Uncus long, bearing bristles terminally; right valvae convex ventrally beyond middle, ventral lobe of cucullus with short spine; sacculus of left valvae weakly convex, somewhat convex terminally, a large group of bristles under a fold above distal half of sacculus.

Comments. AARVIK (2004) synonymized *anaclina* with *balanacma* and transferred the taxa to *Metendothenia*. The holotype of *balanacma* is deposited in the NHML.

Unplaced species

***Argyroploce acrolepta* Meyrick, 1921 (Fig. 58)***Argyroploce acrolepta* Meyrick 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**(2): 60.Holotype male, [Zimbabwe]: Umvuma, [Southern] Rhod[esia], 25-XII-[19]17 (A. J. T. Janse); 2087; 5771; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 3796; *Argyroploce acrolepta* M. Type No. 1009.

Male genitalia (Fig. 198). Uncus broad, spined ventro-terminally; socii slender, submembranous; valvae elongate; sacculus weakly convex near base; neck poorly defined; ventral lobe of cucullus small; fold extending to costa and marked with some large spines distally; aedeagus mostly membranous.

***Argyroploce arsiptera* Meyrick, 1921 (Fig. 59)***Argyroploce arsiptera* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**(2): 59.Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Durban, 29-XI-[19]17 (v. d. Merwe), Coll. Janse; 8; 5765; *Argyroploce arsiptera* M. Type No. 1011.

Remark. The holotype lacks the abdomen.

***Argyroploce asterota* Meyrick, 1918 (Fig. 60)***Argyroploce asterota* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., **6**(2): 12.

Holotype female, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Eshowe, 4-I-[19]16 (A. J. T. Janse); 3263; 5777; *A. asterota* M.; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13120; *Argyroploce asterota* M. Type No. 1017.

Female genitalia (Fig. 282). Sterigma broad, oval; ostium bursae large; sclerite of colliculum moderate; ductus bursae rather short, slender; signum as a transverse row of small thorns.

***Argyroploce caryocoma* Meyrick, 1918 (Fig. 61)**

*Argyroploce caryocoma* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., 6(2): 11.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Umkomaas, 28-I-[19]14 (A. J. T. Janse); 3257; 5851; *A. caryocoma* M.; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 3809; *Argyroploce caryocoma* M. Type No. 1016.

Male genitalia (Figs 199, 200). Uncus absent; socii terminal, rounded apically; subscaphium consisting of two parts; sacculus strongly convex postbasally; neck atrophied; cucullus ill-defined, bristled terminally; aedeagus long, curved, serrate dorso-terminally.

***Argyroploce criopis* Meyrick, 1928 (Fig. 62)**

*Argyroploce criopis* Meyrick, 1928, Exotic Microlepid., 3: 445.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Limpopo]: n[ea]r Louis Trich[ardt], I-II-[19]25 (A. J. T. Janse); 35; 5763; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 3797; *Argyroploce criopis* M. Type No. 1010.

Male genitalia (Figs 201, 202). Tegumen slender, weakly sclerotized terminally; tuba analis with long ventral patch of small bristles extending beyond tegumen; sacculus slightly convex; distal edge of basal cavity with lobed prominences; neck of valvae gradually tapering towards cucullus, the latter oval, without ventral lobe, rounded caudally; aedeagus comparatively short.

***Argyroploce exhilarata* Meyrick, 1918 (Fig. 63)**

*Argyroploce exhilarata* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., 6(2): 50.

Holotype male: [South Africa,] Pret[oria] North, 27-III-1917 (C. J. Swierstra); 510; see *eoplecta*!; 5770; *Argyroploce exhilarata* Meyr. Type No. 2607.

Remarks. The holotype lacks the abdomen. Facies similar to *Polychrosis eoplecta*; most probably *eoplecta* is a synonym with *exhilarata*.

***Argyroploce glaphyraspis* Meyrick, 1921 (Fig. 64)**

*Argyroploce glaphyraspis* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., 8(2): 59.

Holotype male: [South Africa, Eastern Cape]: P[o]rt St. John, II-1916 (H. H. Swinny); 628, 5774; *Argyroploce glaphyraspis* Meyr. Type No. 2614.

Remark. The holotype lacks the abdomen.

***Argyroploce micrograpta* Meyrick, 1921 (Fig. 65)**

*Argyroploce micrograpta* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., 8(2): 56.

Holotype male, [Mozambique]: Magude, X-1918 (C. J. Swierstra); 913; 5798; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14140; *Argyroploce micrograpta* Meyr. Type No. 2609.

Male genitalia (Fig. 203). Uncus slender, bristled and hairy; socii broad, well sclerotized and dentate; valvae slender; angle of sacculus poorly defined; neck short; ventral incision delicate; cucullus long; ventral lobe short, broad; spines present at end of sacculus, beyond rib of basal cavity and on fold; aedeagus long, slender, with two dorsal thorns; cornutus slender.

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***Argyroploce niphadastra* Meyrick, 1921** (Fig. 66)*Argyroploce niphadastra* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., 8(2): 57.Holotype male, [Mozambique]: L[ourenço] M[arques] [now Maputo], 1917 (A. S. Moreira); M 2412; 5876; *Argyroploce niphadastra* M. Type No. 1014.

Remark. The holotype lacks the abdomen.

***Argyroploce nucleata* Meyrick, 1913** (Fig. 67)*Argyroploce nucleata* Meyrick 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., 3(4): 278.Holotype female, [South Africa, Limpopo]: Three Sisters, 13-III-1911 (A. J. T. Janse); 4589; 5768; *A. nucleata* 4589; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13121; *Argyroploce nucleata* M. Type No. 1021.

Female genitalia (Fig. 283). Sterigma in form of a sclerite surrounding ostium bursae, with well developed anteostial part and lateral microspinose membranes; sclerite of colliculum very long, slender; signum with four proximal thorns.

***Argyroploce phoeniodes* Meyrick, 1921** (Fig. 68)*Argyroploce phoeniodes* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., 8(2): 59.Holotype female, [Mozambique]: Magude, X-1918 (C. J. Swierstra); 940; 5856; *Argyroploce phoeniodes* Meyr. Type No. 2612.

Remark. The holotype lacks the abdomen.

***Argyroploce prodroma* Meyrick, 1913** (Fig. 69)*Argyroploce prodroma* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., 3(4): 277.Holotype male, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Barberton; 30-IX-[19]10 (Miss Williams); 233. unicum; 5809; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14253; *Argyroploce prodroma* Meyr. Type No. 2617.

Male genitalia (Figs 204, 205). Tegumen constricted subterminally, with distal oval part terminating in a triangular process probably representing an uncus; valvae broad; sacculus angulate; a small prominence in proximal part of ventral incision; neck broad; a lobe bearing a row of spines before cucullus; ventral lobe of the latter broad; aedeagus slender; vesica bearing a single cornutus.

Comments. The original description was based on seven specimens representing both sexes from Barberton and Three Sisters in the Transvaal. In addition to the holotype there are three paratypes in the TMSA collection.

***Polychrosis deltophora* Meyrick, 1921** (Fig. 70)*Polychrosis deltophora* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., 8(2): 55.Holotype male, [Mozambique]: Magude, XI-1910 (C. J. Swierstra); 911; 5838; *Polychrosis deltophora* Meyr. Type No. 2618.

Remark. The holotype lacks the abdomen.

***Polychrosis eoplecta* Meyrick, 1925** (Fig. 71)*Polychrosis eoplecta* Meyrick, 1925, Exotic Microlepid., 3: 142.Holotype female, [Zimbabwe]: Selukwe, S[outhern] Rhod[esia], 27-XII-1919 (A. J. T. Janse); 2869; 5769; Gen. No. 3781 [Diakonoff no.]; = *exhilarata*!; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 8080; *Polychrosis eoplecta* M. Type No. 1002.

Female genitalia (Fig. 284). Proximal portion of sterigma rounded proximally, extending distal where it is joined by two rounded lateral parts; sclerite of colliculum slender, long; signum stellate.

Remark. Probably synonymous with *exhilarata*.

***Polychrosis metachlora* Meyrick, 1913** (Fig. 72)

*Polychrosis metachlora* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., 3(4): 275.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 29-XII-1910 (C. J. Swierstra); 232; unicum; 5811; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12749; *Polychrosis metachlora* Meyr. Type No. 2619.

Male genitalia (Fig. 206). Uncus fairly large, moderately broad, with a few terminal spines; socii indistinct, lateral; valvae broad, especially in basal one-third; sacculus broadly rounded terminally; neck of valvae very short, indistinct; cucullus broad, elongate, bristled ventrally, fold densely spined; aedeagus slender.

Comments. The original description was based on two male specimens from Pretoria and Barberton, both of which are in the TMSA collection.

***Polychrosis primaria* Meyrick, 1909** (Fig. 73)

*Polychrosis primaria* Meyrick, 1909, Ann. Transv. Mus., 2(1): 9, pl. 3, fig. 8.

Holotype female, [South Africa, Gauteng]: [Pretoria District], Tweef[o]nt[ein], 13-I-[19]07, to light ([A. J. T. Janse]); 4034; 5840; *Polychrosis primaria* M. 4034; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12747; *Polychrosis primaria* M. Type No. 1003.

Female genitalia (Fig. 285). Sterigma rounded with rather slender anteostial part; ductus bursae membranous; ductus seminalis median; socii two plates each with a proximal funnel-shaped part.

**Enarmoniini**

***Ancylis falsicoma* Meyrick, 1914** (Fig. 74)

*Ancylis falsicoma* Meyrick, 1914, Ann. Transv. Mus., 4(4): 188.

Lectotype (here designated) female, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 18-XI-[19]12 (A. J. T. Janse); 3512; *A. falsicoma* [sic] M.; 5781; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12721; *Ancylis falsicoma* [sic!] M. Type No. 959.

Female genitalia (Fig. 286). Sterigma as a short transverse plate with small anteostial portion; sclerite of colliculum weak, ventral; the two signa of almost same size.

Comments. Male genitalia typical of the genus. Two specimens in the collection.

***Ancylis impatiens* (Meyrick, 1921)** (Fig. 75)

*Eucosma impatiens* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., 8(2): 54.

Holotype male, [Mozambique]: Magude, IX-1918 (C. J. Swierstra); 1156; 5819; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14249; *Eucosma impatiens* Meyr. Type No. 2628.

Male genitalia (Fig. 207). Socii very large; valvae broad proximally; sacculus with distinct ventral termination; cucullus broadest proximally, tapering terminad; aedeagus simple, about as long as sacculus.

Comments. The uncus has not been preserved in the type slide. Facies resembling *Ancylis* species; this notwithstanding *impatiens* was originally described in *Eucosma*.

***Ancylis halisparta* Meyrick, 1909** (Fig. 76)

*Ancylis halisparta* Meyrick, 1909, Ann. Transv. Mus., 2(1): 6, pl. 2, fig. 8.

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Holotype female, [South Africa, Limpopo]: Chuniespoort, Farm Warmberg, 8-XII-1903 (A. J. T. Janse); 4029; *Ancylis halisparta* M.; 5780; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12722; *Ancylis halisparta* M. Type No. 960.

Female genitalia (Fig. 287). Sterigma subtriangular, membranous distally, with a pair of medio-proximal processes; colliculum sclerite broad distally; two signa present, one very small and one very long plate with proximal blades.

***Dasodis rimosa* (Meyrick, 1921), comb. n.** (Fig. 77)

*Ancylis rimosa* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., 8(2): 53.

Holotype male, [Zimbabwe]: Umvuma, [Southern] Rhod[esia], XII-[19]17 (A. J. T. Janse); 2137; 5782; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12720; *Ancylis rimosa* M. Type No. 958.

Male genitalia (Fig. 208). Terminal part of tegumen somewhat protruding; socii very large, terminating in a sharp process; sacculus convex; neck of valvae distinct; cucullus slightly broadening terminally.

***Anthozela chrysoxantha* Meyrick, 1913** (Fig. 78)

*Anthozela chrysoxantha* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., 3(4): 280.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Barberton, 13-Jan[uary]-1911 (A. J. T. Janse); 4514; 5807; *Anthozela chrysoxantha* 4514; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13657; *Anthozela chrysoxantha* M. Type No. 1043.

Male genitalia (Figs 209). Tegumen broad; inner lobe of pedunculus subtriangular; socii erect, rigid, fused to each another basally, spined in posterior halves; costa of valvae long; sacculus armed with small, inner process at the angle; neck of valvae short; incision deep; cucullus long with rounded ventro-proximal lobe; aedeagus rather slender; vesica with a cluster of cornuti in vesica.

Unplaced species

***Argyroploce encharacta* Meyrick, 1918** (Fig. 79)

*Argyroploce encharacta* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., 6(2): 50.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Eastern Cape]: P[ort] St. John, XII-1915 (H. H. Swinny); 514; 5793; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14254; *Argyroploce encharacta* M. Type No. 2615.

Male genitalia (Figs 210, 211). Socii large, directed ventro-proximad; valvae large; basal cavity short; sacculus gradually convex; neck fairly broad with weak ventral incision; cucullus long with ill-defined ventral lobe; aedeagus small.

***Argyroploce transformis* Meyrick, 1921** (Fig. 80)

*Argyroploce transformis* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., 8(2): 60.

Holotype male, [Zimbabwe]: Hope F[ount]ai[n], [Southern] Rhod[esia], 16-I-[19]18 (A. J. T. Janse); 2126; 5767; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 3792; *Argyroploce transformis* M. Type No. 1007.

Male genitalia (Figs 212, 213). Uncus absent; socii large, drooping; valvae broad in basal half, with large basal cavity; neck slender, with slender postmedian process; ventral lobe of cucullus subtriangular, rounded apically; aedeagus slightly longer than costa of valvae.

Comments. The genitalia are similar to those of *halisparta* but lack the apodeme of the pedunculus characteristic of this tribe.

**Eucosmini*****Brachioxena lutrocopa* (Meyrick, 1914) (Fig. 81)**

*Eucosma lutrocopa* Meyrick, 1914, Ann. Transv. Mus., **4**(4): 188.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Barberton, 28-Jan[uary]-1911 (A. J. T. Janse); 3524; 5764; *E. lutrocopa* 3524; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12740; *Eucosma lutrocopa* M. Type No. 996.

Male genitalia (Fig. 214). Uncus tapering terminad; socii short; terminal part of sacculus protruding caudally; an elongate lobe before cucullus; cucullus ill-defined, marked by a few spines; basal process of valvae club-shaped, bristled terminally.

Remarks. This species was transferred to *Brachioxena* Diakonoff by RAZOWSKI (2004b: 181).

***Cosmetra spiculifera* (Meyrick, 1913), comb. n. (Fig. 82)**

*Eucosma spiculifera* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., **3**(4): 271.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Barberton, 5-Jan[uary]-1911 (A. J. T. Janse); 4600; 5803; *E. spiculifera*; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12742; *Eucosma spiculifera* M. Type No. 999.

Male genitalia (Fig. 215). Socii large, well sclerotized, acutely pointed apically; angle of sacculus weak, followed by postmedian prominence of ventral edge of neck of valvae; cucullus with distinct ventral lobe and marginal spines; aedeagus broad, short.

***Crociosema leptozona* (Meyrick, 1921), comb. n. (Fig. 83)**

*Eucosma leptozona* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**(2): 54.

Holotype female, [Mozambique]: Magude, X-1910 (C. J. Swierstra); 919; 5816; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide no. 14250; *Eucosma leptozona* Meyr. Type no. 2627.

Female genitalia (Fig. 288). Subgenital sternite deeply incised posteriorly, exhibiting submedian folds; sterigma weakly sclerotized; sclerite of colliculum weak; cingulum sclerite long; bursa bearing two signa of unequal size.

***Crociosema thematica* (Meyrick, 1918), comb. n. (Fig. 84)**

*Eucosma thematica* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., **6**(2): 48.

Holotype female, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pret[oria] North, 10-I-1917 (C. J. Swierstra); 523; 5796; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14252; *Eucosma thematica* Meyr. Type No. 2625.

Female genitalia (Fig. 289). Subgenital sternite with slender submedian folds; greater part of sterigma membranous; sclerite of colliculum short; cingulum rather short; signa of unequal size.

***Gypsonoma opsonoma* (Meyrick, 1918), comb. n. (Fig. 85)**

*Eucosma opsonoma* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., **6**(2): 48.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pret[oria] North, 21-I-1917 (C. J. Swierstra); 511; 5817; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14301; *Eucosma opsonoma* Meyr. Type No. 2631.

Male genitalia (Fig. 216). Valvae broad; sacculus slightly convex; neck indistinct; cucullus rounded caudally.

***Gypsonoma paradelta* (Meyrick, 1925), comb. n. (Fig. 86)**

*Eucosma paradelta* Meyrick, 1925, Exotic Microlepid., **3**: 141.



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Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Rietvlei, Natal, II-1920 (Otto), Coll Janse; 2863; 5873; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12723; *Eucosma paradelta* M. Type No. 961.

Male genitalia (Fig. 217). Tegumen tapering apical; socii broad; valvae very broad, without neck; sacculus simple; cucullus not differentiated, its position marked by some stout spines.

***Gypsonoma scenica* (Meyrick, 1911), comb. n. (Fig. 87)**

*Eucosma scenica* Meyrick, 1911a, Ann. Transv. Mus., 2(4): 227.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Limpopo]: Haenertsburg, 4-XII-1909 (C. J. Swierstra); 37 unicum; 5700; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14304; *Eucosma scenica* Meyr. Type No. 2634.

Male genitalia (Fig. 218). Tegumen broad terminally; socii broad, rounded; valvae broad; sacculus convex ventrally; neck ill-defined; cucullus short with marginal spines; aedeagus slender.

***Xenosocia conica* (Meyrick, 1911), comb. n. (Fig. 88)**

*Spilonota conica* Meyrick, 1911a, Ann. Transv. Mus., 2(4): 225.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Limpopo]: Woodbush Vill[age], 15-XII-1909 (C. J. Swierstra); 47. unicum; 5799; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14305; *Spilonota conica* Meyr. Type No. 2635.

Male genitalia (Fig. 219). Uncus strong, slender in terminal half; socii slender; sacculus with a group of spines above angle; neck of valvae distinct, slender; cucullus with large, subtriangular ventral lobe and subdorsal lobe of caudal edge.

***Xenosocia desipiens* (Meyrick, 1918), comb. n. (Fig. 89)**

*Eucosma desipiens* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., 6(2): 10.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Transvaal]: Albertsm[ine], 9-I-[19]07, to light [A. J. T. Janse]; 3303; 5836; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12733; *Eucosma desipiens* M. Type No. 977.

Male genitalia (Figs 220, 221). Uncus very broad with slender terminal portion; socii moderately slender; sacculus with ill-defined angle; some bristles beyond basal cavity subdorsally; neck of valvae slender, fairly short; ventral lobe of cucullus subtriangular, armed with a spine, apical part rounded.

Note. The type locality Albertsmine is stated in the original description to be situated in the Transvaal. In 1994 the former Transvaal Province was subdivided into three parts (Northern Province [now Limpopo], Mpumalanga and North-West); we have been unable to establish into which of the current provinces Albertsmine falls.

***Xenosocia paracremna* (Meyrick, 1913), comb. n. (Fig. 90)**

*Eucosma paracremna* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., 3(4): 275.

Holotype female, [South Africa, Limpopo]: Three Sisters, 12-III-1911 (A. J. T. Janse); 4594; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 5801; *E. paracremna* 4594; *Eucosma paracremna* M. Type No. 978.

Comments. Two specimens clearly conspecific with the holotype were examined. On the basis of this we include *paracremna* in *Xenosocia*. The holotype in its present condition consists of the wings plus a single leg glued onto a polyporus block.

**Unplaced species**

***Argyroploce carceraria* Meyrick, 1913 (Fig. 91)**

*Argyroploce carceraria* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., 3(4): 276.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Waterval onder, 24-XI-1910 (A. J. T. Janse); 4520;

5791; *Argyroploce carceraria* 4520; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13122; *Argyroploce carceraria* M. Type No. 1022.

Male genitalia (Fig. 222). Uncus short; socii latero-terminal; valvae broad; sacculus approximately straight, with small ventral termination followed by a setose lobe; fold distinct; ventral lobe of cucullus ill-defined; aedeagus broad basally; anellus sclerite situated above the latter.

***Argyroploce lutipennis* Meyrick, 1921 (Fig. 92)**

*Argyroploce lutipennis* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**(2): 61.

Holotype male, [Mozambique]: Magude, X-1910 (C. J. Swierstra); 5249; Gen. No: 3780; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 8081; *Argyroploce lutipennis* Meyr. Type No. 2610.

Male genitalia (Fig. 223). Valvae rather slender, with indistinct neck and oval cucullus.

Comments. Genitalia badly damaged due to incorrect preparation; tegumen complex and aedeagus absent. Identification of the correct genus not possible.

***Argyroploce mochlaspis* Meyrick, 1921 (Fig. 93)**

*Argyroploce mochlaspis* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**(2): 58.

Holotype female, [Zimbabwe]: Salisbury [now Harare], [Southern] Rhod[esia], 31-XII-[19]17 (A. J. T. Janse); 2117; 5787; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13119; *Argyroploce mochlaspis* M. Type No. 1013.

Female genitalia (Fig. 290). Cup-shaped part of sterigma well sclerotized, postostial portion membranous, bearing minute spines; ductus bursae comparatively broad, long; signum taking the form of a pocket-like sclerite.

***Argyroploce nectarodes* Meyrick, 1921 (Fig. 94)**

*Argyroploce nectarodes* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**(2): 61.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Natal, Karkloof, 15-I-[19]17 (A. J. T. Janse); 2088; 5813; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 3795; *Argyroploce nectarodes* M. Type No. 1008.

Male genitalia (Figs 224, 225). Apical prominence of tegumen (?uncus) broad; socii short, rather well sclerotized; proximal half of valvae broad, neck distinct, slender, ventral lobe of cucullus large; sacculus angular.

Comments. *Argyroploce nectarodes* was described in Olethreutini (as Olethreutinae) but it certainly represents an eucosmine as almost all parts of its genitalia show.

***Argyroploce propitia* Meyrick, 1918 (Fig. 95)**

*Argyroploce propitia* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., **6**(2): 12.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Eshowe, 1-I-[19]16 (A. J. T. Janse); 3291; 5864; *A. propitia* M.; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 3814; *Argyroploce propitia* M. Type No. 1024.

Male genitalia (Fig. 226). Uncus absent; socii broad basally then slender; valvae broad; sacculus rounded caudally; neck broad; ventral lobe of cucullus subtriangular, apical part rounded; aedeagus short, very broad proximally.

***Argyroploce sagata* Meyrick, 1913 (Fig. 96)**

*Argyroploce sagata* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., **3**(4): 277.

Holotype female, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Three Sisters, 11-III-1911 (A. J. T. Janse); 4575; 5871; *A. sagata* 4575; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13123; *Argyroploce sagata* M. Type No. 1023.

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Female genitalia (Fig. 291). Cup-shaped part of sterigma well sclerotized, moderately large; distal part of ductus bursae slender, median portion broad, sac-like; two funnel-like signa of almost equal size present.

***Argyroploce trithyra* Meyrick, 1921** (Fig. 97)

*Argyroploce trithyra* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., 8(2): 61.

Holotype male, [Zimbabwe]: Hope F[ou]nt[ai]n, [Southern] Rhod[esia], 17-I-[19]18 (A. J. T. Janse); 2223; 5870; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 3790; *Argyroploce trithyra* M. Type No. 1006.

Male genitalia (Figs 227, 228). Uncus small, broad; sacculus convex terminally; neck of valvae short, with perpendicular posterior edge; cucullus elongate-ovate with subtriangular ventral lobe; aedeagus slender, long, apical part expanding dorsal laterally.

***Eucosma accipitrina* Meyrick, 1913** (Fig. 98)

*Eucosma accipitrina* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., 3(4): 274.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Barberton, 16-I-1911 (A. J. T. Janse); 4591; 5784; *E. accipitrina* 4591; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4528; *Eucosma accipitrina* M. Type No. 979.

Male genitalia (Figs 229, 230). Structure of tegumen complex unclear; angle of sacculus ill-defined; neck of valvae rather short, fairly slender; cucullus long, recurved with distinct spines on the ventral lobe; submedian fold of posterior edge of basal cavity present; aedeagus simple, slender.

Comments. At the top of the tegumen there is a rounded sclerite probably representing the uncus; this structure is accompanied by a pair of lateral processes.

***Eucosma actiosa* Meyrick, 1913** (Fig. 99)

*Eucosma actiosa* Merick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., 3(4): 274.

Paratype female, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Barberton, 9-I-1911 (A. J. T. Janse); 4566; 5839; *E. actiosa* 4566; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12735; *Eucosma actiosa* M. Cotype No. 981.

Female genitalia (Fig. 292). Sterigma small, rounded proximally and terminally; colliculum with a long sclerite; signum taking the form of a small funnel.

Comments. The original description was based on five specimens from Barberton, representing both sexes. In apparent contradiction to the agreement between Janse and Meyrick, only two paratypes could be traced in the TMSA collection. The reasons for this are unknown. As the holotype could not be located, we thus illustrate a paratype.

***Eucosma amara* Meyrick, 1913** (Fig. 100)

*Eucosma amara* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., 3(4): 273.

Holotype female, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Barberton, 5-XII-1910 (A. J. T. Janse); 4551; 5788; *E. amara* 4551; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12736; *Eucosma amara* M. Type No. 983.

Female genitalia (Fig. 293). Sterigma rounded, weakly sclerotized, with slender anteostial part and a small distal sclerite of postostial portion medially; ductus bursae very slender; ductus seminalis post-basal; two large, blade-like signa present.

Comments. The original description was based on three female specimens from Barberton. In addition to the holotype there is one paratype in the TMSA collection.

***Eucosma calliarma* Meyrick, 1909** (Fig. 101)

*Eucosma calliarma* Meyrick, 1909, Ann. Transv. Mus., 2(1): 8, pl. 3, fig. 5.

Holotype female, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 1-III-[19]07, to light (A. J. T. Janse); 4133;

5761; *E. calliarma* 4133; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12731; *Eucosma calliarma* M. Type No. 974.

Female genitalia (Fig. 294). Sterigma plate-shaped, rounded proximally; colliculum membranous; ductus bursae long; ductus seminalis originating in median part of ductus bursae; signa taking the form of two minute blades.

***Eucosma clarifica* Meyrick, 1913 (Fig. 102)**

*Eucosma clarifica* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., 3(4): 274.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 30-XI-1910 (C. J. Swierstra); 230; 5766; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14248; *Eucosma clarifica* Meyr. Type No. 2629.

Male genitalia (Fig. 231). Uncus subtriangular; sacculus long; incision with a submedian process; ventral angle of cucullus extended to form a distinct process; aedeagus simple, moderately long.

Comments. The original description was based on three specimens from Pretoria representing both sexes. In addition to the holotype there is one paratype in the TMSA collection.

***Eucosma drastica* Meyrick, 1918 (Fig. 103)**

*Eucosma drastica* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., 6(2): 49.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Eastern Cape]: P[ort] St. John, VIII-1916 (H. H. Swinny); 524; 5795; *Eucosma drastica* Meyr. Type No. 2624.

Remark. The holotype lacks the abdomen.

***Eucosma glyphicodes* Meyrick, 1918 (Fig. 104)**

*Eucosma glyphicodes* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., 6(2): 10.

Holotype female, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Sarnia, XI-[19]13 (Mrs Curry), coll. Janse; 3280; 5878; *Eu. glyphicodes* Meyr; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12732; *Eucosma glyphicodes* M. Type No. 975.

Female genitalia (Fig. 295). Sterigma small, rounded proximally, with two lateral processes and a median prominence distally; colliculum sclerite long, bulbous proximally; signa present as a pair of rather large funnels of equal size.

***Eucosma gomphacma* Meyrick, 1928 (Fig. 105)**

*Eucosma gomphacma* Meyrick, 1928, Exotic Microlepid., 3: 440.

Holotype male, [Zimbabwe]: Mazoe, S[outhern] Rhod[esia], 6-17-I-1920 (A. J. T. Janse); 101; 5804; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4506; *Eucosma gomphacma* M. Type No. 963.

Male genitalia (Figs 232, 233). Apical prominence of tegumen minute; socii very small; basal part of valvae broad; sacculus with sharp angle; ventral incision very short but deep; cucullus subtriangular with rounded angle and termination; aedeagus proportionally large, acutely pointed ventro-terminally; cornuti long, slender.

***Eucosma haematospila* Meyrick, 1921 (Fig. 106)**

*Eucosma haematospila* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., 8(2): 55.

Holotype female, [Mozambique]: Magude, X-1918 (C. J. Swierstra); 935; 5858; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14251; *Eucosma haematospila* Meyr. Type No. 2626.

Female genitalia (Fig. 296). Cup-shaped part of sterigma short, postostial portion subsquare, rather weakly sclerotized; colliculum ill-defined with indistinct sclerite; ductus bursae slender; signa as two large equal-sized hooks.

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***Eucosma inscita* Meyrick, 1913** (Fig. 107)*Eucosma inscita* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., **3**(4): 272.Holotype female, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Barberton, 5-XII-1910 (A. J. T. Janse); 4562; 5843; *E. inscita* 4562; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12737; *Eucosma inscita* M. Type No. 986.

Female genitalia (Fig. 287). Sterigma small, consisting of convex postostial plate and subsquare anteostial sclerite; colliculum funnel-shaped; one distinct and one rudimentary signum present.

Comments. The original description was based on three specimens from Barberton and Middelburg, representing both sexes. In addition to the holotype there is one paratype in the TMSA collection.

***Eucosma marmara* Meyrick, 1909** (Fig. 108)*Eucosma marmara* Meyrick, 1909, Ann. Transv. Mus., **2**(1): 8, pl. 3, fig. 6.Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 29-XI-[19]07, to light (A. J. T. Janse); 4040; 5806; *E. marmara* 4040; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12729; *Eucosma marmara* M. Type No. 971.

Male genitalia (Fig. 234). Tegumen simple; socii broad, sparsely hairy; sacculus extending terminally; neck of valvae moderately large, ventral incision near-rounded; ventral lobe of cucullus small, bearing a distinct pollex, terminal part rounded; aedeagus slender, relatively long.

***Eucosma nasuta* Meyrick, 1911** (Fig. 109)*Eucosma nasuta* Meyrick, 1911b, Ann. Transv. Mus., **3**(1): 63.Holotype male, [South Africa, Eastern Cape]: Ngqeleni, W[est] Pondoland, VIII-1908 (H. H. Swinny); 176; 5845; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14303; *Eucosma nasuta* Meyr. Type No. 2633.

Male genitalia (Fig. 235). Uncus broad basally, slender, bifurcate terminally; socii moderate; basal part of valvae broad with large cavity; neck distinct, slender; cucullus expanding terminally, rounded apically with strong marginal spines; aedeagus small, simple; cornuti very slender, fairly long.

***Eucosma niphaspis* Meyrick, 1928** (Fig. 110)*Eucosma niphaspis* Meyrick, 1928, Exotic Microlepid., **3**: 441.Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Nkwaleni, 10-I-[19]16 (A. J. T. Janse); 72; 5760; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12727; *Eucosma niphaspis* M. Type No. 967.

Male genitalia (Fig. 236). Uncus short, terminating in two small lateral lobes; socii drooping, rather short; distal edge of basal cavity with subdorsal lobe; sacculus rounded terminally; proximal edge of incision perpendicular; cucullus slender with a long ventral lobe; aedeagus broad basally.

Comments. The original description was based on three specimens from Nkwaleni (erroneously stated to be in Southern Rhodesia), representing both sexes. In addition to the holotype, there is one paratype in the TMSA collection.

***Eucosma passiva* Meyrick, 1913** (Fig. 111)*Eucosma passiva* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., **3**(4): 273.Paratype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 12-II-[19]10, to light (A. J. T. Janse); E 1; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 5762; *E. passiva* E 1; *Eucosma passiva* M. Cotype No. 985 [abdomen missing].

Comments. The original description states "Pretoria (Burger, Janse); in February and March, two specimens"; both specimens are males. However, the holotype could not be located in either the TMSA

or NHML collections. There are three further specimens in TMSA collected by Burger in March, but none of them bears a type label.

***Eucosma projecta* Meyrick, 1921 (Fig. 112)**

*Eucosma projecta* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., 8(2): 53.

Holotype female, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Rietvlei, Natal, XI-[19]18 (Otto), coll Janse; 5; 5802; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12728; *Eucosma projecta* M. Type No. 970.

Female genitalia (Fig. 298). Sterigma broad, rather short, with rounded corners and median ostium bursae; sclerite of colliculum present; ductus bursae fairly broad, signa taking the form of two funnels of equal size.

***Eucosma rufescens* Meyrick, 1913 (Fig. 113)**

*Eucosma rufescens* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., 3(4): 273.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Limpopo]: Three Sisters, 12-III-1911 (A. J. T. Janse); 4528; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 5772; *E. rufescens*; *Eucosma rufescens* M. Type No. 995. Not dissected.

Male genitalia (Fig. 237). Uncus bifid with long, well-sclerotized arms; socii absent; tuba analis with strong subscaphium; valvae asymmetric with dorsobasal lobes; right valvae slender with large ventral incision and long termination of sacculus; left valvae large, broad, elliptic without ventral incision; group of spines present under a fold of disc beyond sacculus; aedeagus large, slender, spined distally; cornuti apparently absent.

Comments. The original description was based on three specimens from Three Sisters and Barberton, representing both sexes. In addition to the holotype there is one paratype in the TMSA collection. Description based on the specimen from P[ieter] P[otgieters]rust, 23-XII-1925, A. J. T. Janse, GS 23171 which is identical with the type.

***Eucosma sollennis* Meyrick, 1913 (Fig. 114)**

*Eucosma sollennis* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., 3(4): 272.

Holotype female, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Barberton, 20-XII-1910 (A. J. T. Janse); 4588; 5820; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12741; *Eucosma sollennis* M. Type No. 998.

Female genitalia (Fig. 299). Sterigma short, rather broad, with widened median parts of lateral edges; sclerite of colliculum weak; ductus bursae broad; signa consisting of two funnel-like sclerites of equal size.

***Eucosma thalameuta* Meyrick, 1918 (Fig. 115)**

*Eucosma thalameuta* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., 6(2): 49.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Eastern Cape]: P[ort] St. John, XII-1915; 512; 5797; = *glyphicodes*!; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14302; *Eucosma thalameuta* Meyr. Type No. 2632.

Male genitalia (Fig. 238). Tegumen very broad; uncus slender; socii broad, hairy; angle of sacculus and neck of valvae indistinct; cucullus long, setose and spiny; aedeagus rather small, slender.

***Eucosma tremula* Meyrick, 1909 (Fig. 116)**

*Eucosma tremula* Meyrick, 1909, Ann. Transv. Mus., 2(1): 6, pl. 3, fig. 1.

Holotype female, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 14-X-[19]08, to light (A. J. T. Janse); 4047; 5824; *Eucosma tremula* M.; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12725; *Eucosma tremula* M. Type No. 964.

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Female genitalia (Fig. 300). Sterigma membranous; colliculum with a sclerite; ductus bursae rather broad, especially proximally; signum absent.

### Grapholitini

#### *Coccothera areata* (Meyrick, 1918), comb. n. (Fig. 117)

*Laspeyresia areata* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., 6(2): 13.

Holotype female, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 14-XI-[19]15 (A. J. T. Janse); 3294; 5859; *L. areata* Meyr.; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13139; *Laspeyresia areata* M. Type No. 1030.

Female genitalia (Fig. 301). Postostial sterigma slender consisting of two weakly sclerotized plates; anteostial sterigma small and forming a short cup; ductus bursae slender; sclerite of colliculum slender; ductus seminalis originating from two-thirds of ductus bursae; signa two small funnels.

Comments. One male was examined. Although the male genitalia of this species differ markedly from those of *C. pharaonana* (Kollar, 1859), we place this species in *Coccothera* based on the shape of cucullus and the structure of the female genitalia.

#### *Coccothera victrix* (Meyrick, 1918), comb. n. (Fig. 118)

*Laspeyresia victrix* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., 6(2): 12.

Holotype female, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Umkomaas, 30-I-[19]14 (A. J. T. Janse); 3300; 5830; *L. victrix* Meyr.; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13138; *Laspeyresia victrix* M. Type No. 1029.

Female genitalia (Fig. 302). Anteostial part of sterigma submembranous, postostial portion more strongly sclerotized laterally; sclerite of colliculum present; ductus bursae slender; two signa present.

Comments. A male was examined for comparison. *Coccothera victrix* is probably conspecific with the Palearctic *C. pharaonana*, transferred to this genus by RAZOWSKI (2004a).

#### *Coniostola calculosa* (Meyrick, 1913), comb. n. (Fig. 119)

*Eucosma calculosa* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., 3(4): 271.

Holotype, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Barberton, 14-I-1911 (A. J. T. Janse); 4562; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 5869; *E. calculosa*. 4552; *Eucosma calculosa* M. Type 997.

Comments. The original description is based on three specimens from Barberton and Three Sisters representing both sexes. The holotype consists of both pairs of wings glued onto a piece of polyporus. It is not possible to determine the sex of this specimen as the frenulum is missing on both hind wings.

#### *Coniostola lobostola* (Meyrick, 1918), comb. n. (Fig. 120)

*Eucosma lobostola* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., 6(2): 49.

Holotype male, [Mozambique]: Bela Vista, XI-1916 (C. J. Swierstra); 525; 5848; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14247; *Eucosma lobostola* Meyr. Type No. 2630.

Male genitalia (Fig. 239). Tegumen comparatively broad, subtriangular posteriorly; neck of valvae weakly developed; cucullus large, ovate; aedeagus slender, strongly broadening basally.

#### *Coniostola symbola* (Meyrick, 1909), comb. n. (Fig. 121)

*Eucosma symbola* Meyrick, 1909, Ann. Transv. Mus., 2(1): 7, pl. 3, fig. 3.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: [Pretoria District], v[an] d[er] Merwe Station, 12-XII-



[19]06, to light (A. J. T. Janse); 4022; 5867; *E. symbola* 4022; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4513; *Eucosma symbola* M. Type No. 969.

Male genitalia (Figs 240, 241). Tegumen elongate posteriorly; basal part of valvae small; neck rather ill-defined but ventral incision prominent; cucullus very large; aedeagus broad in basal one-third, slender terminally.

***Cryptophlebia peltastica* (Meyrick, 1921) (Fig. 122)**

*Argyroplote peltastica* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**(2): 57.

*Cryptophlebia peltastica*: Bradley, 1952, Bull. entomol. Res., **43**: 682.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Eastern Cape]: Pondoland, 11-IV-1916 (H. H. Swinny); 5879; Gen. No. 3482 [Diakonoff no.]; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 8079; *Argyroplote peltastica* Meyr. Type No. 2613.

Male genitalia (Fig. 242). Cucullus large, with three strong and numerous much slenderer spines; aedeagus long; vesica bearing numerous cornuti.

***Eucosmocydia antidora* (Meyrick, 1921), comb. n. (Fig. 123)**

*Eucosma antidora* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**(2): 53.

Holotype female, [Zimbabwe]: Umtali [now Mutare], [Southern] Rhod[esia], 5-I-[19]18 (A. J. T. Janse); 2122; 5823; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12730; *Eucosma antidora* M. Type No. 972.

Female genitalia (Fig. 303). Ovipositor relatively long; apophyses anteriores approximately half the length of apophyses posteriores; sterigma rather weakly sclerotized, microspined; end of colliculum funnel-shaped; ductus bursae very slender; ductus seminalis originating at 1/4 length of the latter; signa equally sized.

Comments. A male specimen examined corresponds with the diagnosis of the genus *Eucosmocydia*; as a species it is characterized by the strongly protruding posterior part of the tegumen.

***Eucosmocydia monitrix* (Meyrick, 1909), comb. n. (Fig. 124)**

*Eucosma monitrix* Meyrick, 1909, Ann. Transv. Mus., **2**(1): 7, pl. 3, fig. 2.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 30-X-[19]07, to light (A. J. T. Janse); 4043; 5805; *E. monitrix* M. 4043; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4509; *Eucosma monitrix* M. Type No. 966.

Male genitalia (Figs 243, 244). Posterior part of tegumen rounded, not protruding; neck of valvae preserved in preparation; cucullus slender, without ventral angle; aedeagus long and slender, curved; vesica bearing a few delicate cornuti.

***Mesotes chromataspis* (Meyrick, 1921), comb. n. (Fig. 125)**

*Laspeyresia chromataspis* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**(2): 62.

Holotype female, [Zimbabwe]: Umtali [now Mutare], [Southern] Rhod[esia], 5-I-[19]18 (A. J. T. Janse); 2079; 5808; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13137; *Laspeyresia chromataspis* M. Type No. 1027.

Female genitalia (Fig. 304). Cup-shaped part of sterigma long, rounded proximally; poststomial part of equal length, becoming concave posteriorly; ductus bursae very short with posterior sclerite slender; one moderately large signum present.

***Stenentoma bisecta* (Meyrick, 1918), comb. n. (Fig. 126)**

*Eucosma bisecta* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., **6**(2): 10.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Eshowe, 25-I-[19]16 (A. J. T. Janse); 3299; 5863; *Eu. bisecta* M.; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4522; *Eucosma bisecta* M. Type No. 976.

Male genitalia (Figs 245, 246). Terminal part of uncus rather short, rounded; remnants of gnathos bristled distally; valvae slender, long; sacculus long, angulate, with a small group of caudal spines; neck of valvae very short, incision deep; cucullus small, with weak ventral angle; aedeagus long, slender.

***Stenentoma plectocosma* (Meyrick, 1921), comb. n. (Fig. 127)**

*Laspeyresia plectocosma* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., 8(2): 64.

Holotype male, [Zimbabwe]: Umtali [now Mutare], [Southern] Rhod[esia], 6-I-[19]18 (A. J. T. Janse); 2136; 5825; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4557; *Laspeyresia plectocosma* M. Type No. 1031.

Male genitalia (Figs 247, 248). As in *S. bisecta* but with posterior part of tegumen longer; sacculus equally longer, more slender and with thicker caudal spines, neck of valvae very short; cucullus small with ventral lobe; aedeagus slender with a small subterminal prominence ventrally.

***Fulcrifera aphrospila* (Meyrick, 1921), comb. n. (Fig. 128)**

*Laspeyresia aphrospila* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., 8(2): 64.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Karkloof, Natal, 16-I-[19]17 (A. J. T. Janse); 2114; 5818; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4568; *Laspeyresia aphrospila* M. Type No. 1034.

Male genitalia (Figs 249, 250). Socii long, with a terminal group of very long hair-like scales; neck of valvae very short, indistinct; cucullus large, oval, with a proximal row of spines; aedeagus fairly long; fulcrum well developed, with strong spines.

Comments. The original description was based on a male and a female from Karkloof and Haenertsburg in the Transvaal, respectively, both of which are in the TMSA collection..

***Fulcrifera deltozyga* (Meyrick, 1928), comb. n. (Fig. 129)**

*Eucosma deltozyga* Meyrick, 1928, Exotic Microlepid., 3: 440.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Limpopo]: Mahuba's Kl[oo]f, 1050 m, 14-I-[19]25 (A. J. T. Janse); 38; 5778; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12726; *Eucosma deltozyga* M. Type No. 965.

Male genitalia (Fig. 251). Posterior part of tegumen broad; socii reduced to small hairy patches; neck of valvae rudimentary; cucullus very broad, rounded distally; aedeagus moderately large; fulcrum small.

***Fulcrifera halmyris* (Meyrick, 1909), comb. n. (Fig. 130)**

*Laspeyresia halmyris* Meyrick, 1909, Ann. Transv. Mus., 2(1): 9, pl. 3, fig. 9.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 20-X-[19]08, to light (A. J. T. Janse); 4053; 5872; *Laspeyresia halmyris* M. 4053; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13140; *Laspeyresia halmyris* M. Type No. 1032.

Male genitalia (Fig. 252). Posterior part of tegumen broad, short; socii long, with a terminal tuft of thin scales; valvae broad with almost atrophied neck and a large cucullus with spines of proximal row stout; aedeagus short, slender in distal half; fulcrum fairly large, bearing slender spines.

***Fulcrifera periculosa* (Meyrick, 1913), comb. n. (Fig. 131)**

*Laspeyresia periculosa* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., 3(4): 280.

Paratype male, [South Africa, Limpopo]: Three Sisters, 15-II-1911 (A. J. T. Janse); E7; 5865; L.

*periculosa* E7; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13658; *Laspeyresia periculosa* M. Cotype No. 1044.

Male genitalia (Fig. 253). Posterior part of tegumen broad, pointed; socii short, hairy; neck of valvae indistinct; cucullus large, with a small ventral lobe; aedeagus of medium size; fulcrum with distinct thorns.

Comments. The original description was based on five specimens, representing both sexes, from Three Sisters. In apparent violation of the agreement between Janse and Meyrick there are only three paratypes in the TMSA collection. The reasons for this are unknown.

#### Unplaced species

#### *Argyroploce erythrope* Meyrick, 1918 (Fig. 132)

*Argyroploce erythrope* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., 6(2): 11.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Umkomaas, 28-I-[19]14 (A. J. T. Janse); 3226; 5846; *A. erythrope* M.; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 3808; *Argyroploce erythrope* M. Type No. 1015.

Male genitalia (Fig. 254). Tegumen simple, pointed apically; basal part of valvae short; ventral incision very weak; cucullus very large, bearing spines and setae; aedeagus moderate, slender; cornutus broad, large (not clearly visible in the slide). Coremata with differentiated scales.

#### *Eucosma floescens* Meyrick, 1925 (Fig. 133)

*Eucosma floescens* Meyrick, 1925, Exotic Microlepid., 3: 141.

Holotype female, [Zimbabwe]: Bulawayo, 15-23-XII-1919 (A. J. T. Janse); 2878; 5783; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12724; *Eucosma floescens* M. Type No. 962.

Female genitalia (Fig. 305). Sterigma in form of a small cup surrounded by a membrane slightly sclerotized proximally; ductus bursae long, slender, with sclerotized distal part; ductus seminalis originating at one-third of ductus bursae; a single signum present.

#### *Eucosma malacodes* Meyrick, 1911 (Fig. 134)

*Eucosma malacodes* Meyrick, 1911a, Ann. Transv. Mus., 2(4): 226.

Holotype female, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 23-XII-[19]07, to light (A. J. T. Janse); 4369; 5844; *E. malacodes* 4369; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 8215; *Eucosma malacodes* M. Type No. 973.

Female genitalia (Fig. 306). Ovipositor relatively long; eighth sternite fusing with sterigma; the latter weakly sclerotized, bearing microspines except for vicinity of ostium; colliculum elongate, fairly weakly sclerotized; ductus bursae slender; two signa present in the form of funnels of approximately equal size.

#### *Hemimene embolaea* Meyrick, 1918 (Fig. 135)

*Hemimene embolaea* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., 6(2): 51.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pret[oria] North, 20-II-1917 (C. J. Swierstra); 516; 5835; *Hemimene embolaea* Meyr. Type No. 2604.

Remark. The holotype lacks the abdomen.

#### *Laspeyresia anthracotis* Meyrick, 1913 (Fig. 136)

*Laspeyresia anthracotis* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus. 3(4): 279.

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Holotype male, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Middelburg, 20-Oct.-1910 (A. J. T. Janse); E6; 5837; *L. anthracotis* E6; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4578; *Laspeyresia anthracotis* Type No. 1048.

Male genitalia (Fig. 258). Tegumen delicate; socii absent; valva broad with shallow ventral incision and short basal opening; ventral edge of sacculus gently convex; cucullus large with rounded ventroproximal corner; aedeagus long, strongly curved, with very slender distal part.

***Laspeyresia campestris* Meyrick, 1914** (Fig. 137)

*Laspeyresia campestris* Meyrick, 1914, Ann. Transv. Mus., **4**(4): 189.

Holotype female, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 4-XI-1912 e. l. fr[om] *Combretum* fruit; 3521, 5792; *L. campestris* 3521; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13655; *Laspeyresia campestris* M. Type No. 1041.

Female genitalia (Fig. 307). Sterigma in form of two long, slender sclerites extending from ostium bursae and accompanied by minor lateral strips; sclerite of colliculum indistinct, almost fused with that of cingulum; spinulae of distal part of corpus bursae fused by means of a sclerite; two subequal signa present.

***Laspeyresia cholerope* Meyrick, 1913** (Fig. 138)

*Laspeyresia cholerope* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., **3**(4): 279.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: 28-I-1911 (A. J. T. Janse); E 5; 5842; *L. cholerope* E 5; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4577; *Laspeyresia cholerope* M. Type No. 1047.

Male genitalia (Fig. 256). Posterior part of tegumen somewhat protruding; angle of sacculus weakly developed; neck of valvae short, broad; cucullus recurved, with small ventral angle; aedeagus slender, fairly long.

***Laspeyresia cyanocephala* Meyrick, 1921** (Fig. 139)

*Laspeyresia cyanocephala* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**(2): 62.

Holotype male, [Zimbabwe]: Sawmills, [Southern] Rhodesia, 4-II-[19]18 (A. J. T. Janse); 2095 A; 5841; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4571; *Laspeyresia cyanocephala* M. Type No. 1038.

Male genitalia (Figs 257, 258). Posterior part of tegumen protruding; valvae rather broad; angle of sacculus distinct; neck of valvae short and broad; ventral lobe of cucullus absent, ventro-caudal edge extended, naked; proximal spines extending to middle of neck; aedeagus long, slender in distal one-third, armed with a small dorso-terminal process.

Comments. The original description based on two specimens; the second specimen was collected in Pinetown (KwaZulu-Natal).

***Laspeyresia euclera* Meyrick, 1921** (Fig. 140)

*Laspeyresia euclera* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**(2): 63.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Durban, 13-VII-[19]17 (v. d. Merwe), Coll. Janse; 2151; Ac.-N 284; 5826; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide no. 4569; *Laspeyresia euclera* M. Type No. 1036.

Male genitalia (Fig. 259). Terminal part of tegumen broadly rounded; basal part of valvae broad, neck very slender; sacculus angled with perpendicular caudal edge; cucullus subtriangular, rounded ventrally and apically; aedeagus slender, fairly long.

***Laspeyresia excoriata* Meyrick, 1918** (Fig. 141)

*Laspeyresia excoriata* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., **6**(2): 13.

Holotype male, [South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal]: Nkwale, 12-I-[19]16 (A. J. T. Janse); 3317; 5827; *L. excoriata* Meyr.; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide 4572; *Laspeyresia excoriata* M. Type No. 1039.

Male genitalia (Fig. 260, 261). Tegumen delicate; socii absent; basal part of valva and basal opening large; sacculus angled distally; ventral incision of valva well developed, with oblique posterior edge; cucullus small, without anterior angle; aedeagus very large; cornutus large, with basal plate.

***Laspeyresia leptogramma* Meyrick, 1913 (Fig. 142)**

*Laspeyresia leptogramma* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., **3**(4): 278.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Barberton, 20-I-1911 (A. J. T. Janse); 4564; 5828; *L. leptogramma*; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13141; *Laspeyresia leptogramma* M. Type No. 1033.

Male genitalia (Fig. 262). Tegumen with a small apical prominence; valvae with broad sacculus, neck very short, ventral incision deep; caudal angle of sacculus rounded; cucullus ovate; aedeagus medium-sized, slender.

Comments. The original description was based on two specimens; the paratype is presumably in the Meyrick collection in NHML.

***Laspeyresia leucatma* Meyrick, 1918 (Fig. 143)**

*Laspeyresia leucatma* Meyrick, 1918, Exotic Microlepid., **3**: 144.

Holotype female, [Zimbabwe]: Bulawayo, 15-23-XII-1919 (A. J. T. Janse); 2864; 5776; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13124; *Laspeyresia leucatma* M. Type No. 1026.

Female genitalia (Fig. 308). Sterigma consisting of cup-shaped sclerite and proximal anteostial plate; colliculum sclerite weak; ductus bursae fairly long; ductus seminalis postmedial; two signa present.

***Laspeyresia nicomacha* Meyrick, 1921 (Fig. 144)**

*Laspeyresia nicomacha* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**(2): 61.

Holotype female, [Zimbabwe]: Umtali [now Mutare], [Southern] Rhod[esia], 5-I-[19]18 (A. J. T. Janse); 2134; 5833; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13654; *Laspeyresia nicomacha* M. Type No. 1040.

Female genitalia (Fig. 309). Incomplete. Ductus bursae slender, with weak postmedian sclerite; two signa present.

***Laspeyresia plerota* Meyrick, 1921 (Fig. 145)**

*Laspeyresia plerota* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**(2): 63.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 15-XI-[19]15 (A. J. T. Janse); 2113; 5877; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 4570; *Laspeyresia plerota* M. Type No. 1037.

Male genitalia (Figs 263, 264). Valvae comparatively long; sacculus somewhat convex; neck indistinct, with a small anterior prominence; cucullus elongate; the simple aedeagus of moderate size, slender.

***Laspeyresia psamminitis* Meyrick, 1913 (Fig. 146)**

*Laspeyresia psamminitis* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., **3**(4): 279.

Holotype male, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pretoria, 14-XI-[19]09, to light (A. J. T. Janse); 4555;

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5814; *L. psamminitis* 4555; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 13656; *Laspeyresia psamminitis* M. Type No. 1042.

Male genitalia (Fig. 265). Posterior part of tegumen slightly protruding; socii reduced; valvae broad, with indistinct neck; cucullus forming prominent ventral lobe and a small dorsal termination; aedeagus very slender, long; fulcrum accompanied by a ventral process.

Comments. The original description based on two specimens; a female paratype should be in the Meyrick collection in NHML.

***Eucosma salticola* Meyrick, 1913** (Fig. 147)

*Eucosma salticola* Meyrick, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus., **3**(4): 271.

Holotype female, [South Africa, Mpumalanga]: Barberton, 12-I-1911 (A. J. T. Janse); 4525; 5831; *E. salticola* 4525; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 12738; *Eucosma salticola* M. Type No. 988.

Female genitalia (Fig. 310) Sterigma very small, consisting of two weakly sclerotized postostial lobes and a somewhat sclerotized surrounding of ostium bursae; ductus bursae broad in anterior half, slender in distal part; ductus seminalis median, protected by a weak sclerite; two signa present.

Comments. The original description was based on 12 specimens from Barberton, Three Sisters and Waterval Onder in the Transvaal, representing both sexes. In addition to the holotype there are five paratypes in the TMSA collection.

***Laspeyresia stelocosma* Meyrick, 1925** (Fig. 148)

*Laspeyresia stelocosma* Meyrick, 1925, Exotic Microlepid., **3**: 145.

Holotype male, [Zimbabwe]: Mazoe, S[outhern] Rhod[esia], 6-17-I-1920 (A. J. T. Janse); 2867; 5810; *Laspeyresia stelocosma* M. Type No. 1028.

Male genitalia of paratype (Fig. 266). Tegumen long with minute apical projection; socii absent; basal part of valvae short, cucullus elongate, spiny (one ventroanterior spine large; ventral incision short, shallow; aedeagus long, tapering terminally.

Remarks. The holotype lacks the abdomen. The paratype (genitalia on slide 21023) has identical label data to the holotype.

***Laspeyresia trigonoptila* Meyrick, 1921** (Fig. 149)

*Laspeyresia trigonoptila* Meyrick, 1921, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**(2): 63.

Holotype male, [Mozambique]: Magude, IX-1918 (C. J. Swierstra); 1109; 5860; *Laspeyresia trigonoptila* Meyr. Type No. 2606.

Remark. The holotype lacks the abdomen.

***Laspeyresia violescens* Meyrick, 1918** (Fig. 150)

*Laspeyresia violescens* Meyrick, 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., **6**(2): 51.

Holotype female, [South Africa, Gauteng]: Pret[oria] North, 29-XII-1916 (C. J. Swierstra); 518; 5794; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14138; *Laspeyresia violascens* [sic!] Meyr. Type No. 2605.

Female genitalia (Fig. 311). Sterigma consisting of two postostial sclerites and a proximal cup; ductus bursae slender, sclerotized; ductus seminalis branching off from distal part of corpus bursae; signa taking the form of two fairly large funnels.

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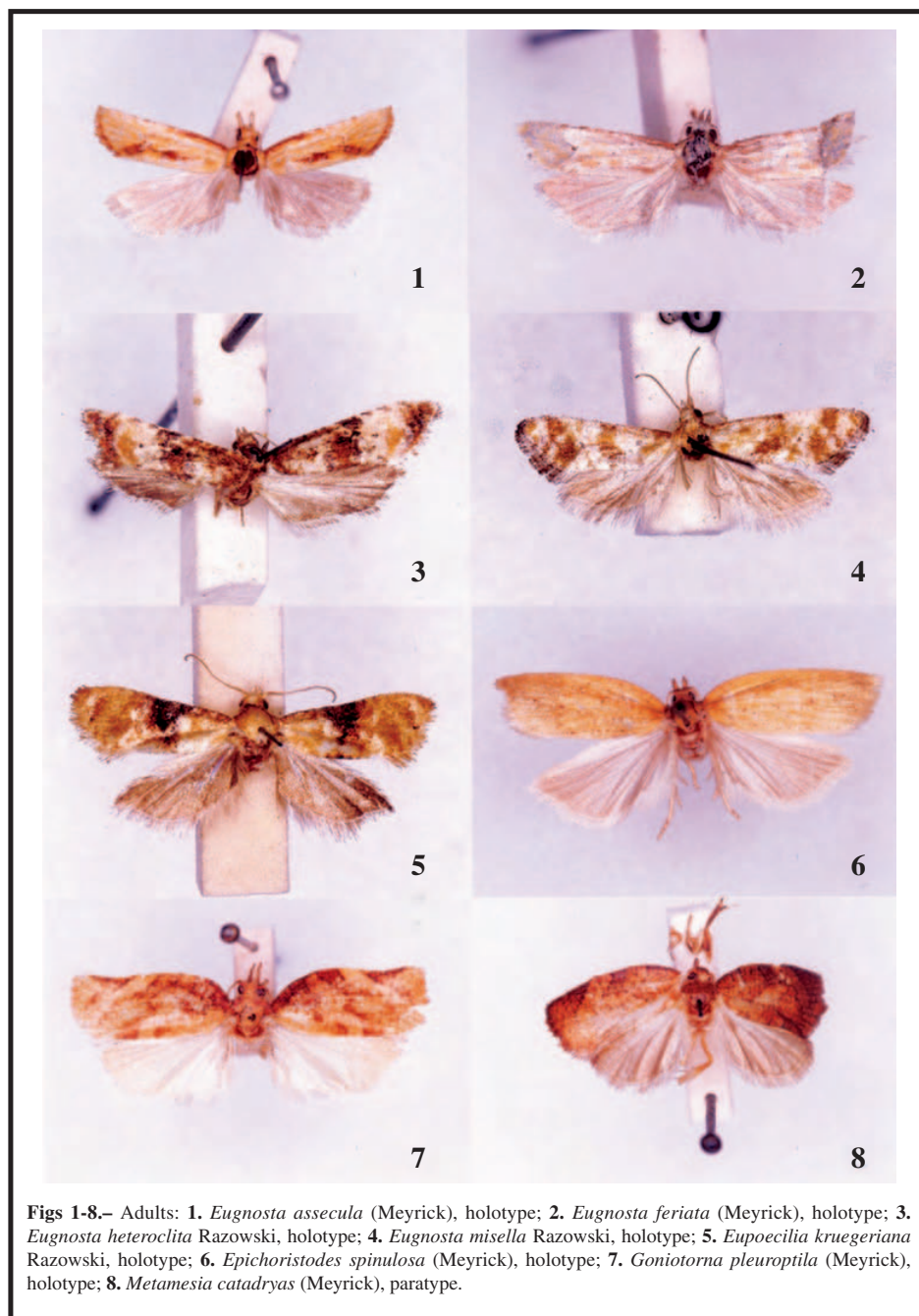
J. R.  
Institute of Systematics and  
Evolution of Animals  
Polish Academy of Sciences  
 lawkowska, 17  
PL-31-016 Krak w  
POLONIA / POLAND  
E-mail: Razowski@isez.pan.krakow.pl

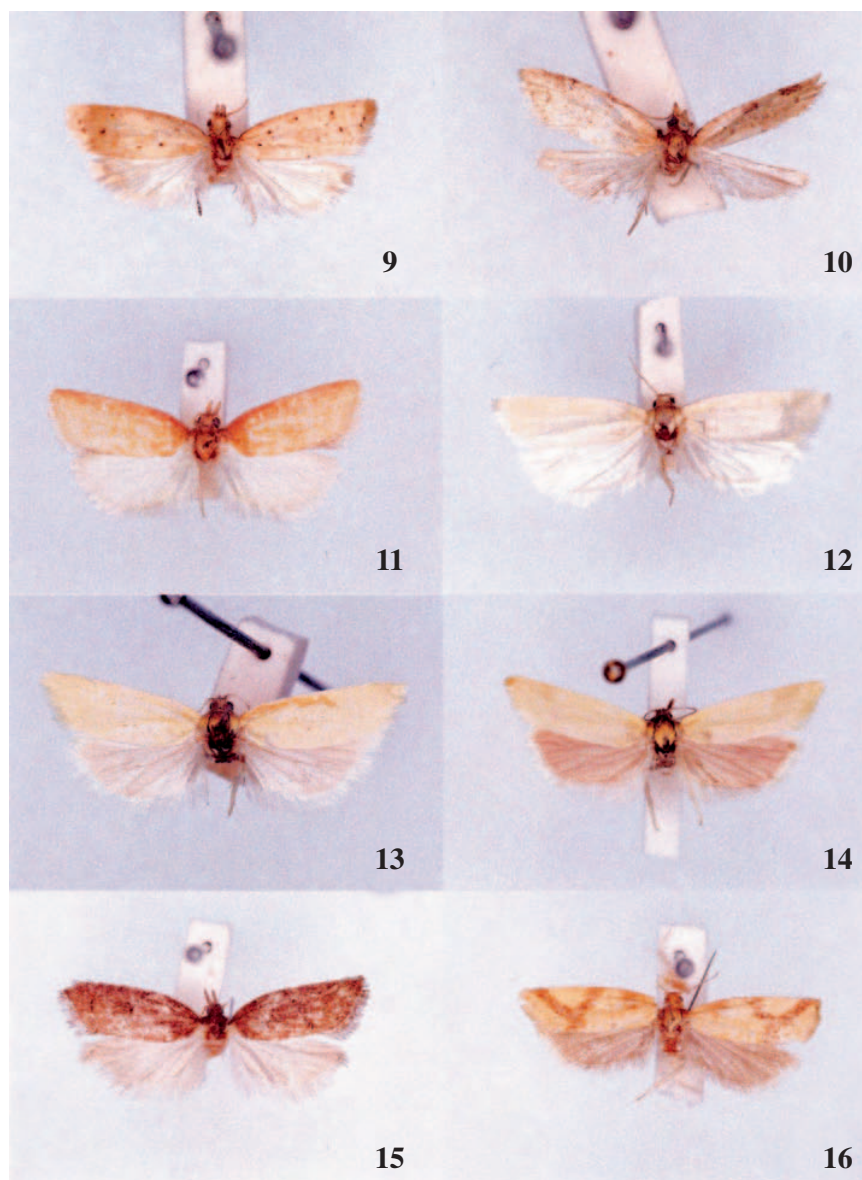
M. K.  
Department of Invertebrates (Lepidoptera)  
Transvaal Museum, NFI  
P. O. Box 413  
Pretoria 0001  
SUD FRICA / SOUTH AFRICA  
E-mail: kruger@nfi.co.za

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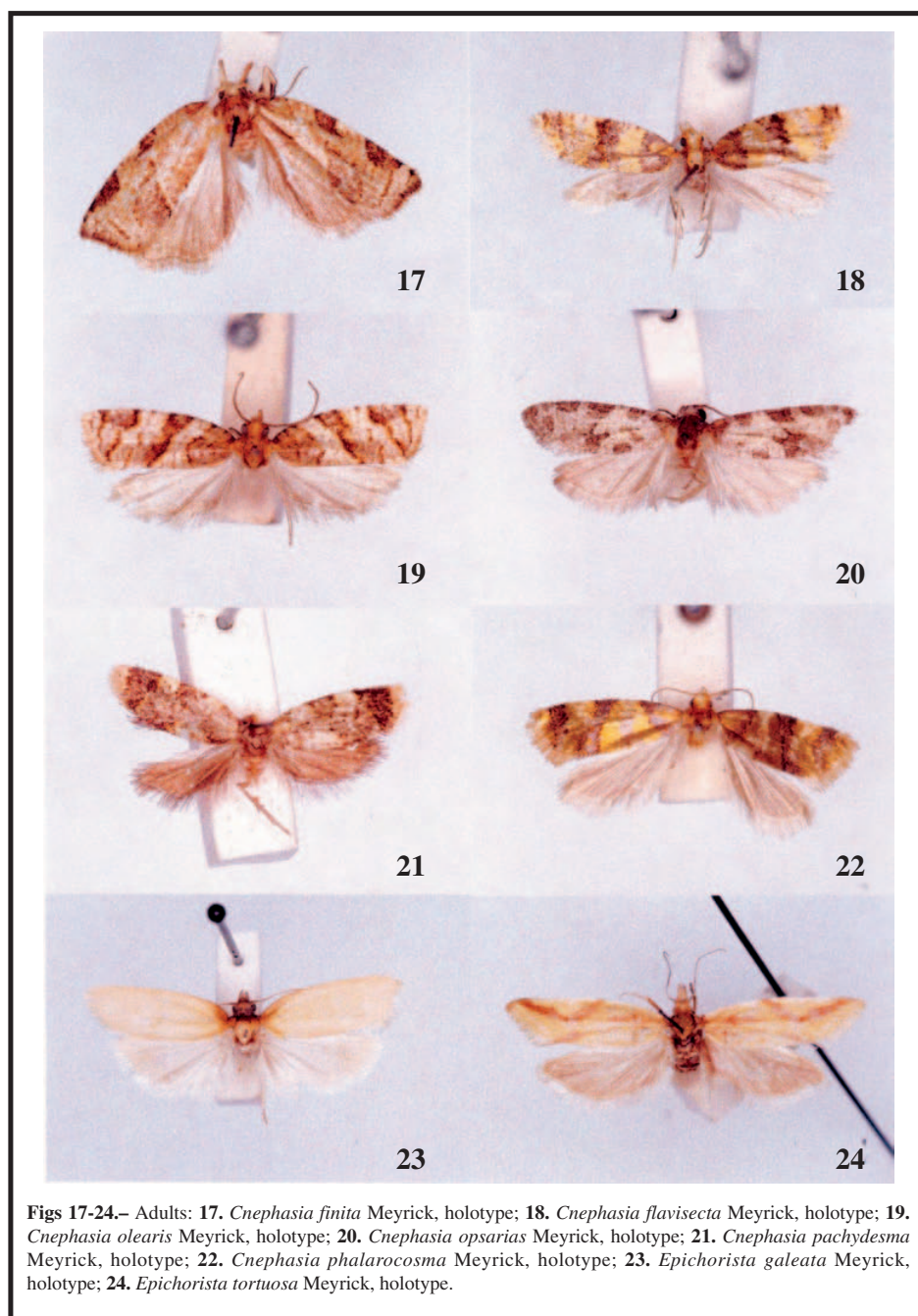
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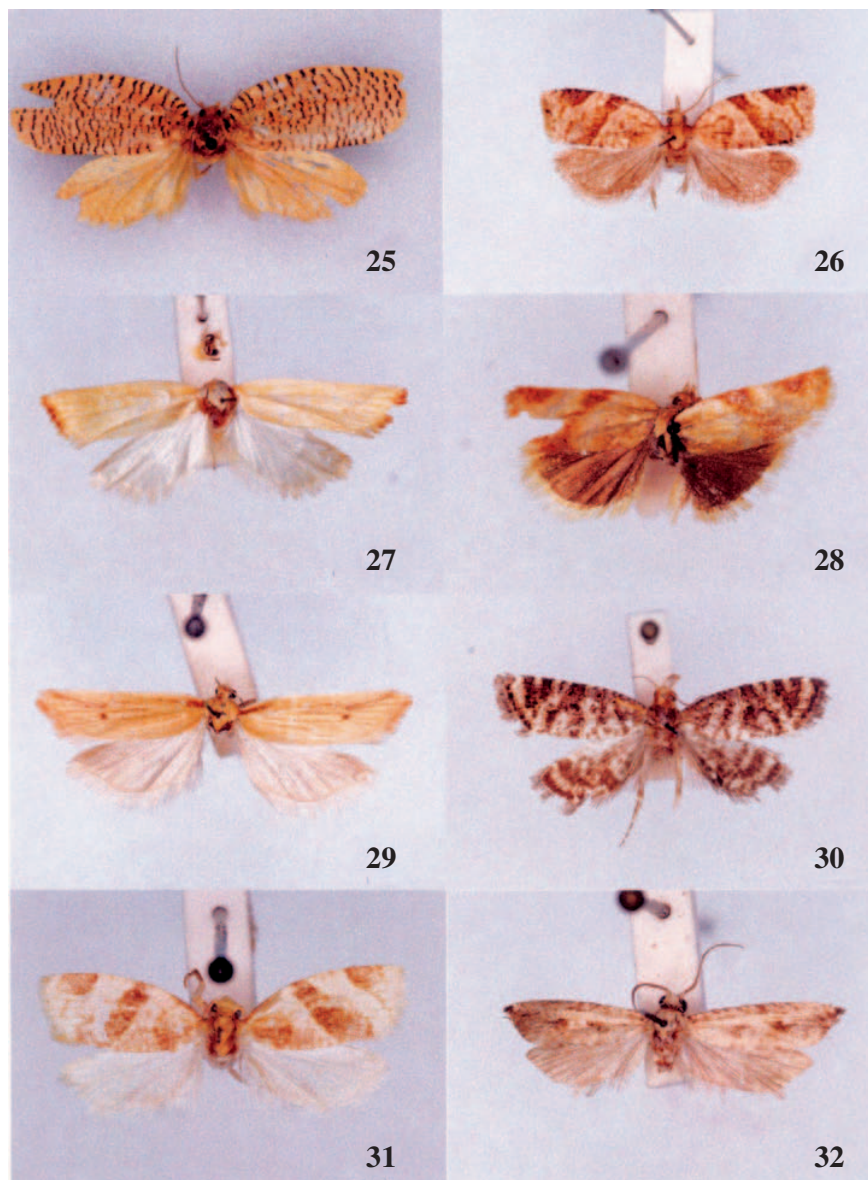


**Figs 9-16.**— Adults: **9.** *Metamesia designata* (Meyrick), holotype; **10.** *Metamesia incepta* (Meyrick), holotype; **11.** *Metamesia intensa* (Meyrick), holotype; **12.** *Paramesiodes albescens* (Meyrick), holotype; **13.** *Paramesiodes chloradelpha* (Meyrick), holotype; **14.** *Paramesiodes geraeas* (Meyrick), holotype; **15.** *Paramesiodes temulenta* (Meyrick), holotype; **16.** *Argyrotoxa hectaea* Meyrick, holotype.

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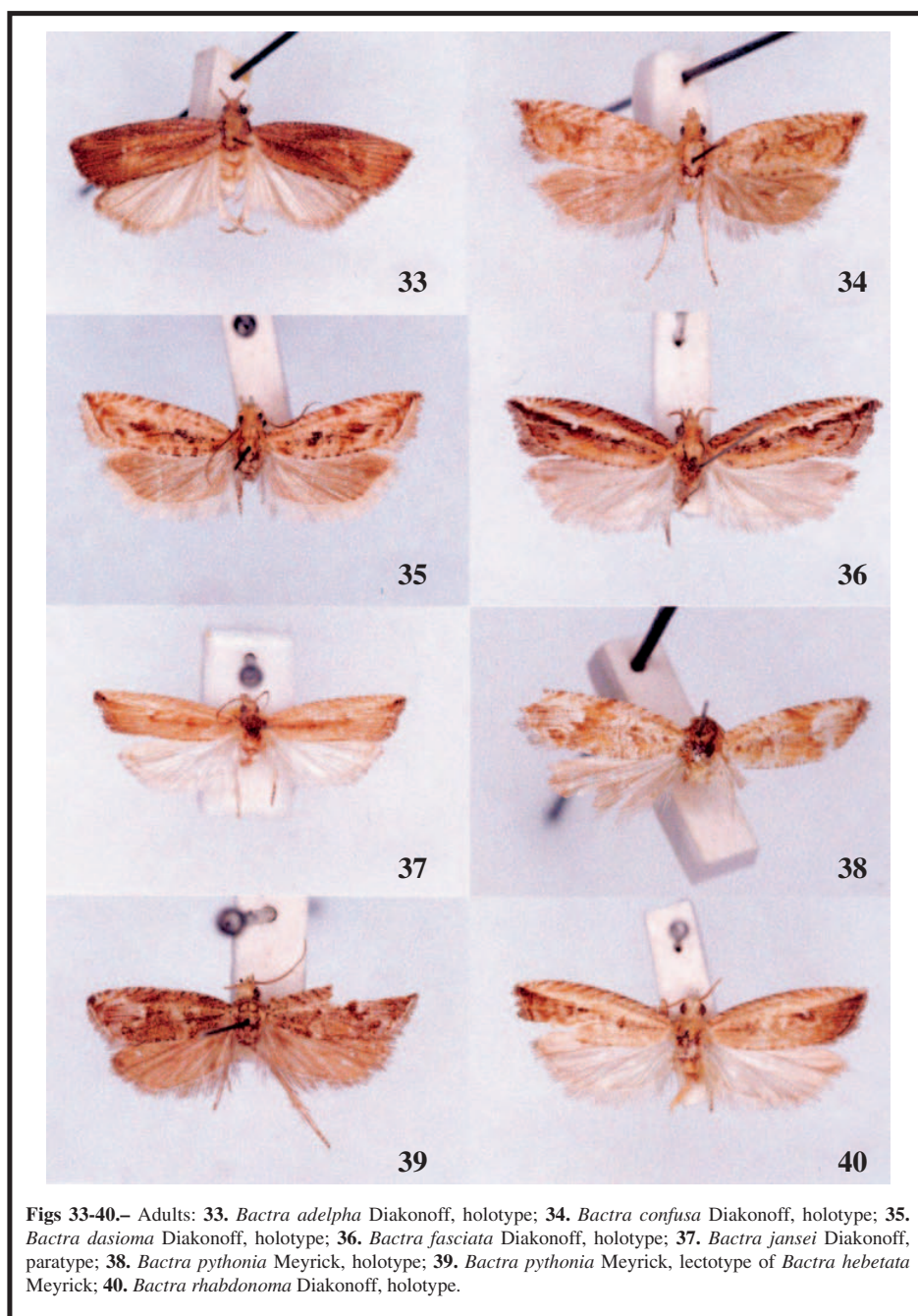


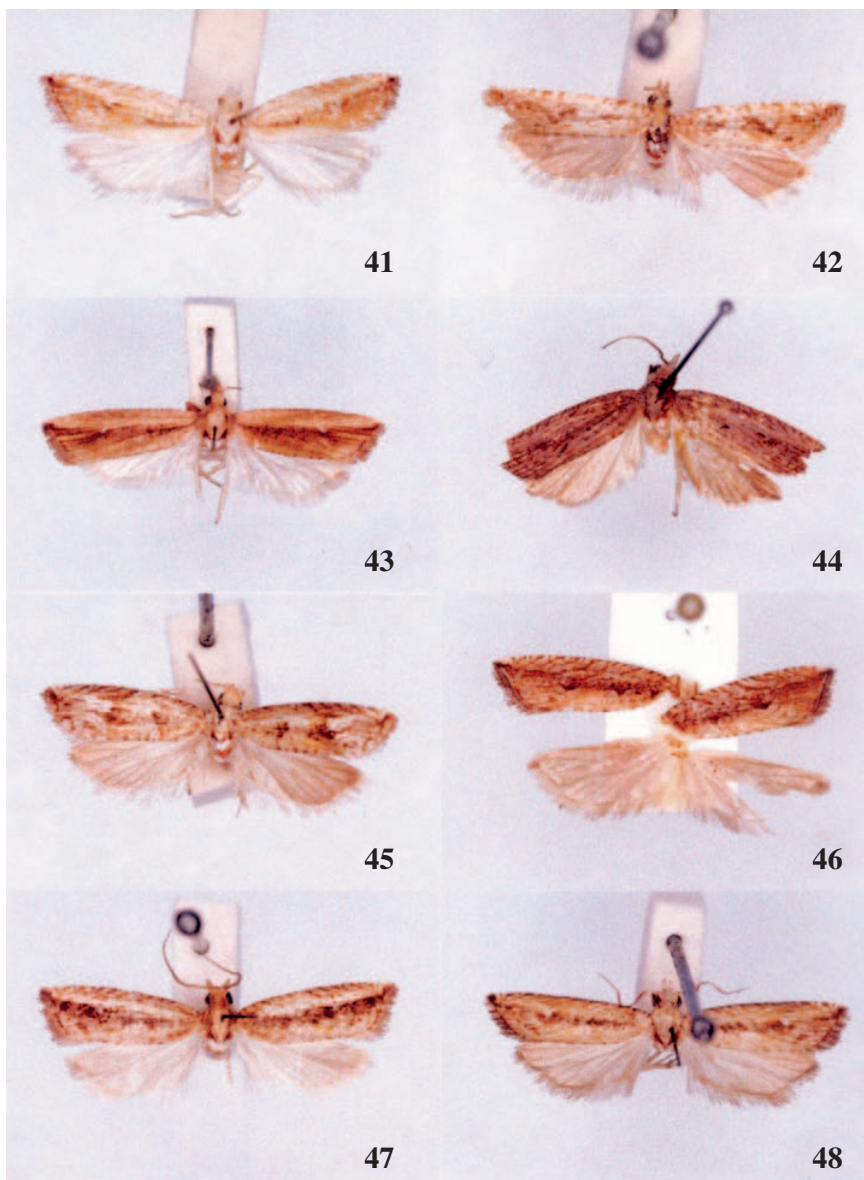




**Figs 25-32.**— Adults: **25.** *Homona polyarcha* Meyrick, holotype; **26.** *Tortrix corroborata* Meyrick, holotype; **27.** *Tortrix metapyrrha* (Meyrick), holotype; **28.** *Tortrix myroxesta* Meyrick, holotype; **29.** *Tortrix pharetrata* Meyrick, holotype; **30.** *Tortrix polytechna* Meyrick, holotype; **31.** *Tortrix praeclinata* Meyrick, holotype; **32.** *Bactra aciculata* Diakonoff, holotype.

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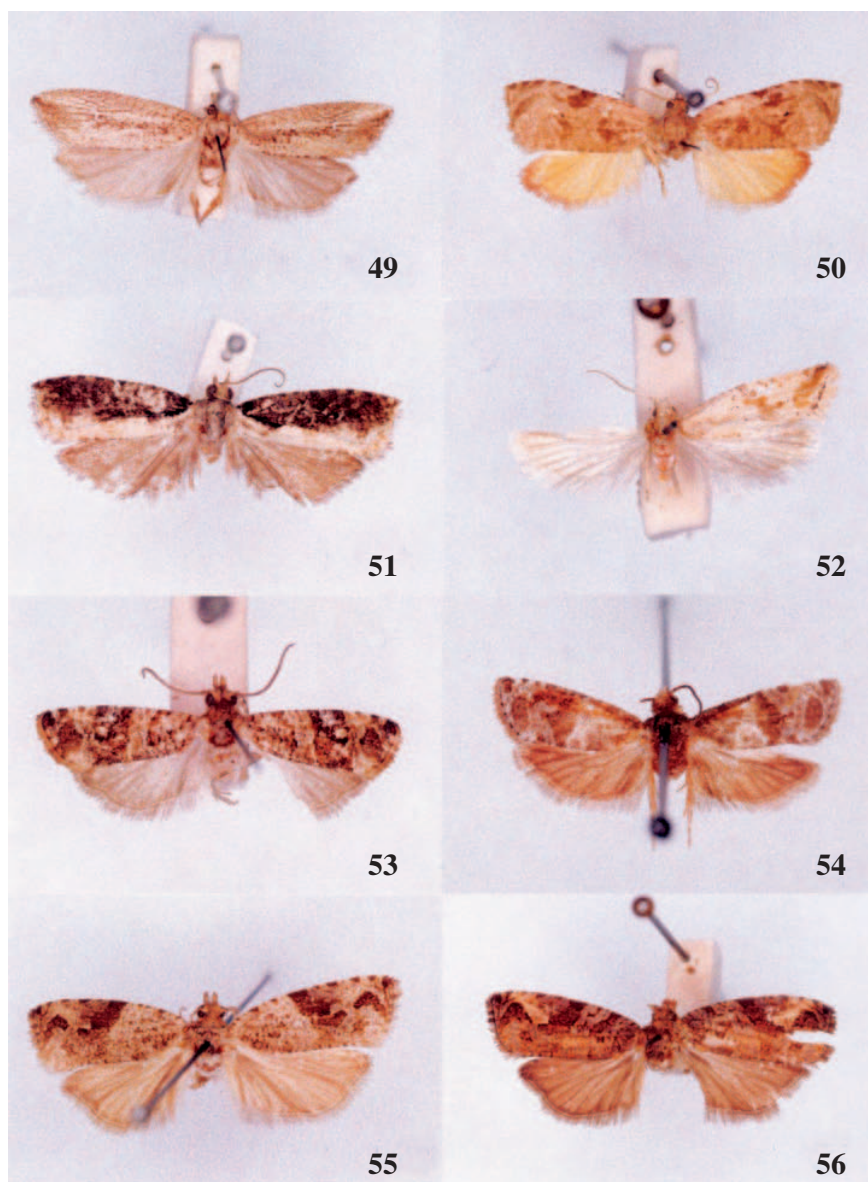




**Figs 41-48.**— Adults. **41.** *Bactra salpictris* Diakonoff, holotype; **42.** *Bactra scrupulosa* Meyrick, lectotype; **43.** *Bactra sinassula* Diakonoff, paratype; **44.** *Bactra sordidata* Diakonoff, holotype; **45.** *Bactra spinosa* Diakonoff, lectotype; **46.** *Bactra tradens* Diakonoff, holotype; **47.** *Bactra triceps* Diakonoff, holotype; **48.** *Bactra trimera* Diakonoff, holotype.

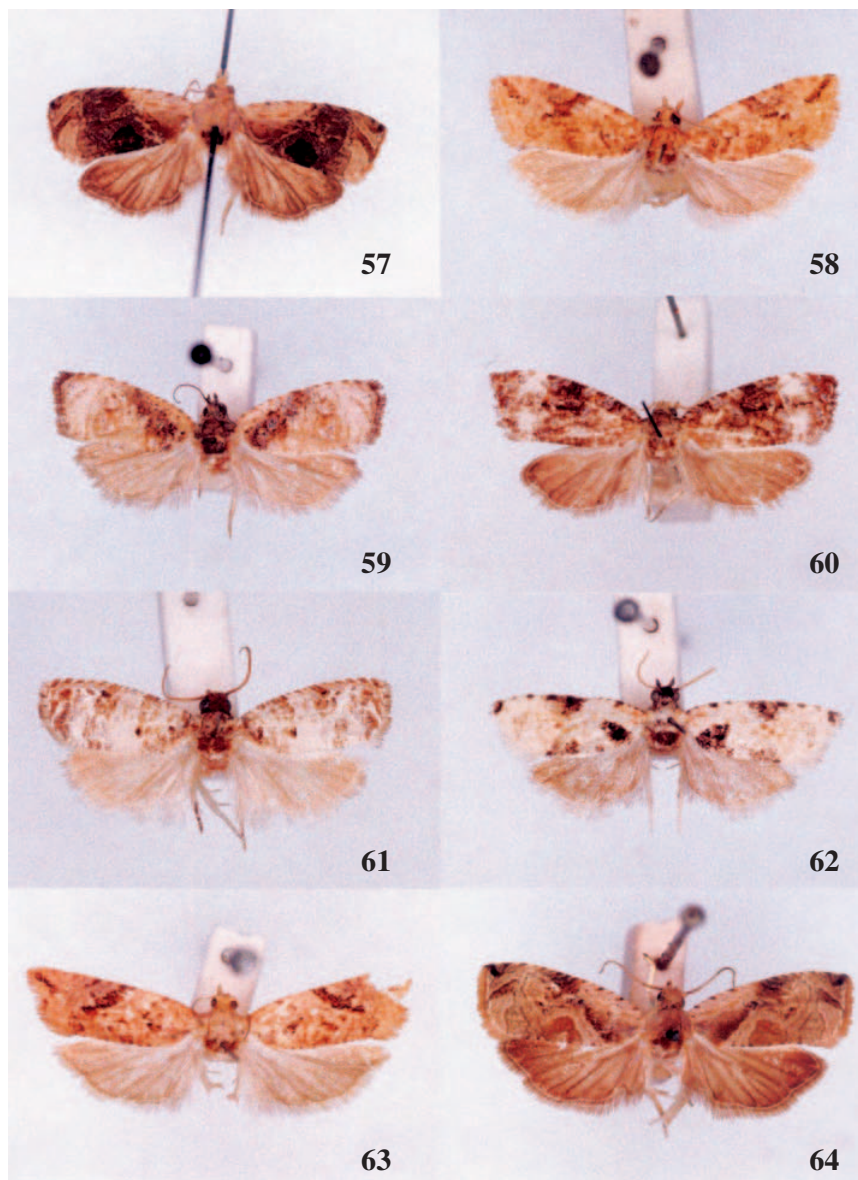


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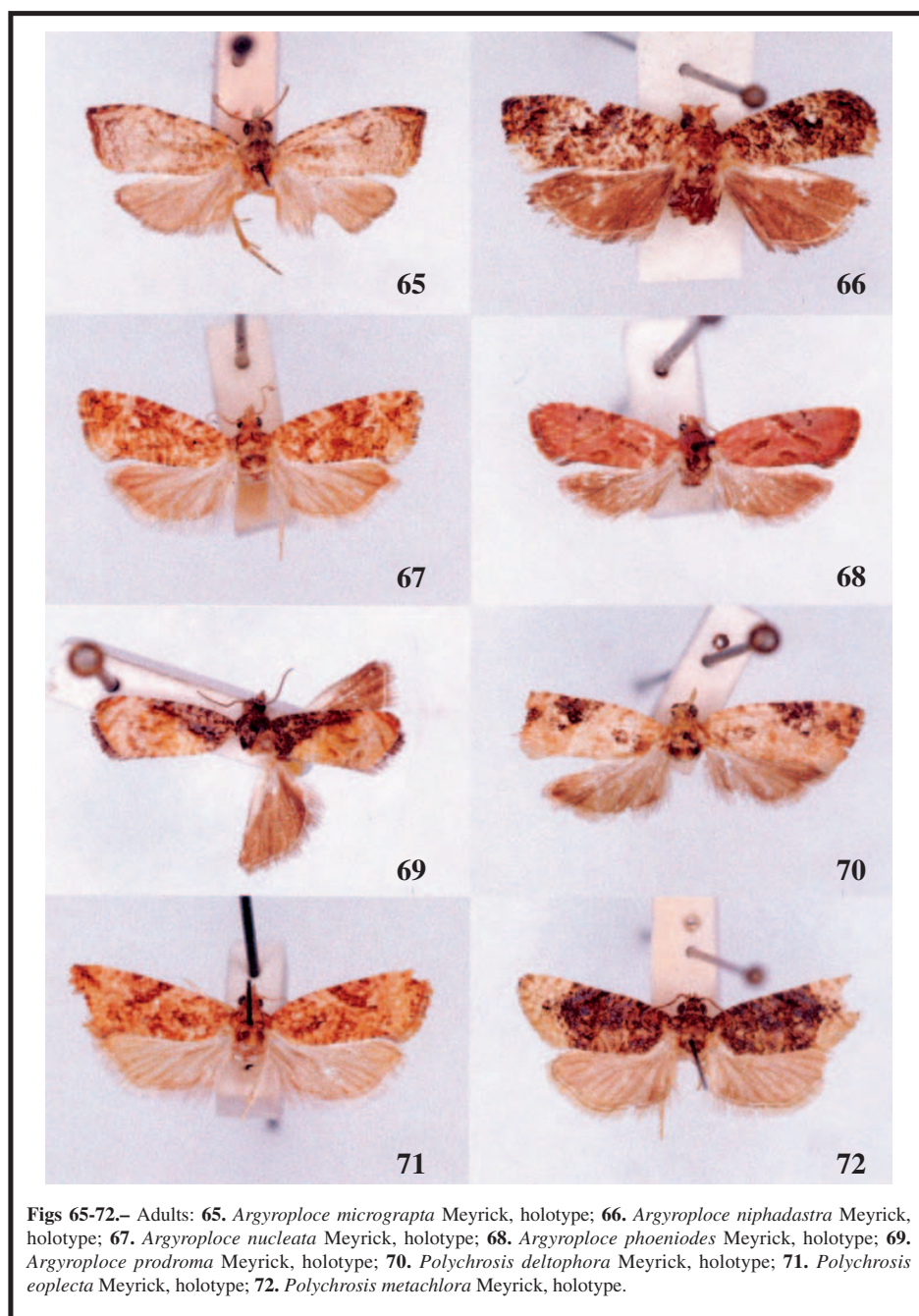
**Figs 49-56.**— Adults: **49.** *Bactra tylophora* Diakonoff, holotype; **50.** *Eccopsis affluens* (Meyrick), holotype; **51.** *Eccopsis ptilonota* (Meyrick), holotype; **52.** *Lobesia quadratica* (Meyrick), holotype; **53.** *Lobesia stericta* (Meyrick), holotype; **54.** *Lobesia stenaspis* (Meyrick), holotype; **55.** *Megalota lobotona* (Meyrick), holotype; **56.** *Megalota sponditis* (Meyrick), holotype.

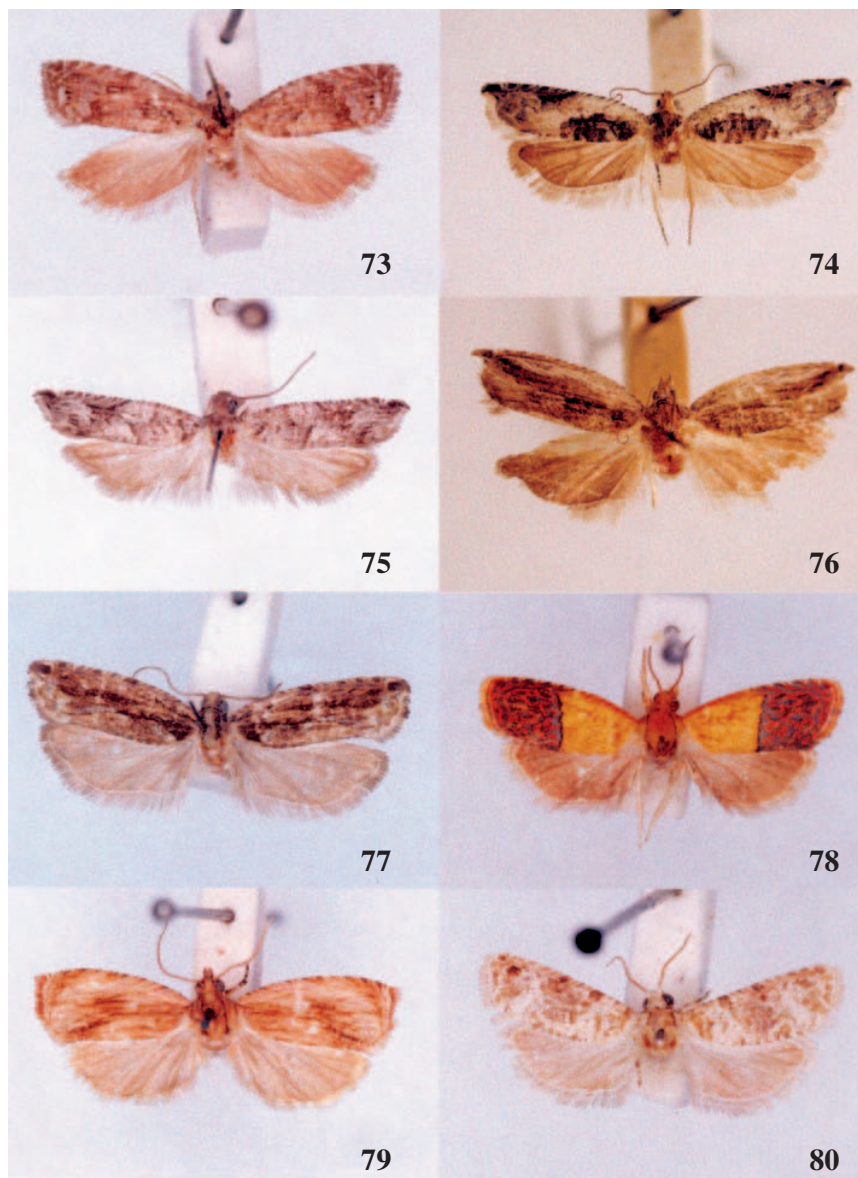




**Figs 57-64.**— Adults: **57.** *Metendothenia balanacma* (Meyrick), holotype of *M. anaclina* (Meyrick); **58.** *Argyroploce acrolepta* Meyrick, holotype; **59.** *Argyroploce arsiptera* Meyrick, holotype; **60.** *Argyroploce asterota* Meyrick, holotype; **61.** *Argyroploce caryocoma* Meyrick, holotype; **62.** *Argyroploce criopis* Meyrick, holotype; **63.** *Argyroploce exhilarata* Meyrick, holotype; **64.** *Argyroploce glaphyraspis* Meyrick, holotype.

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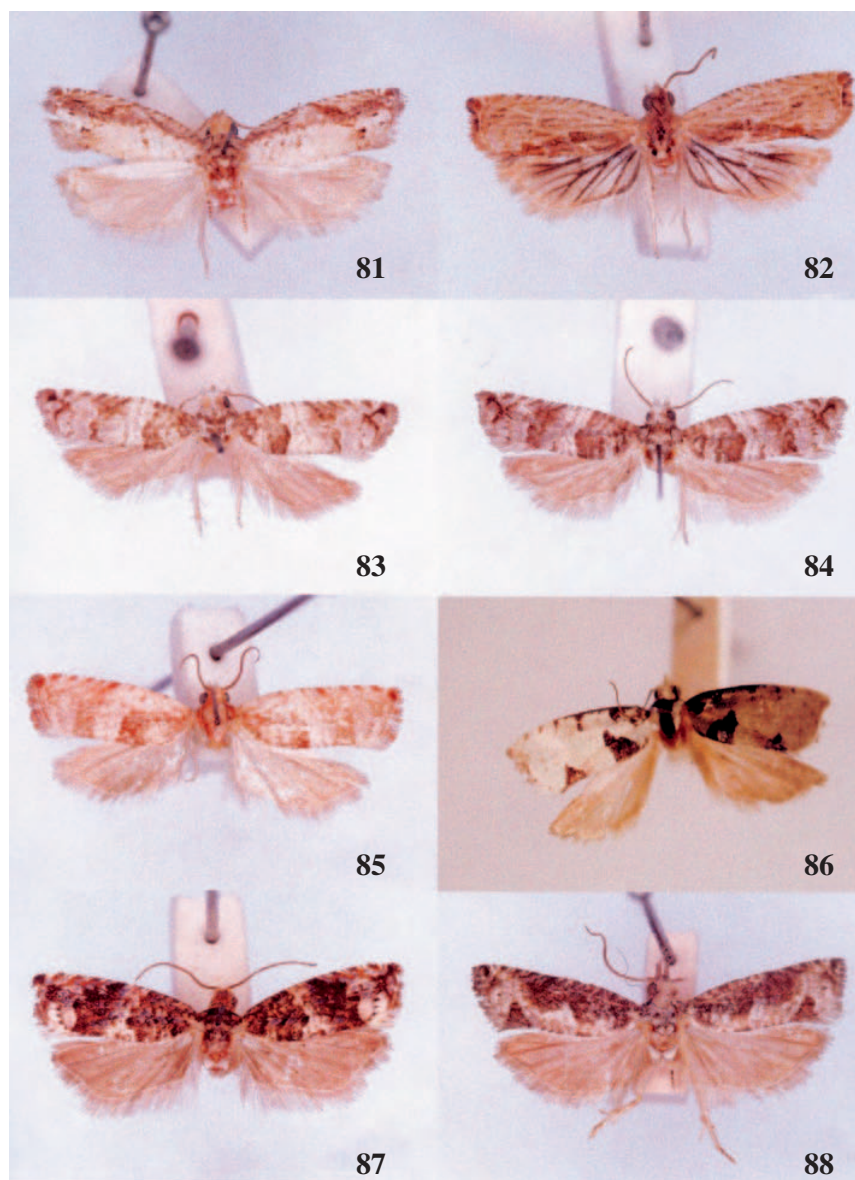




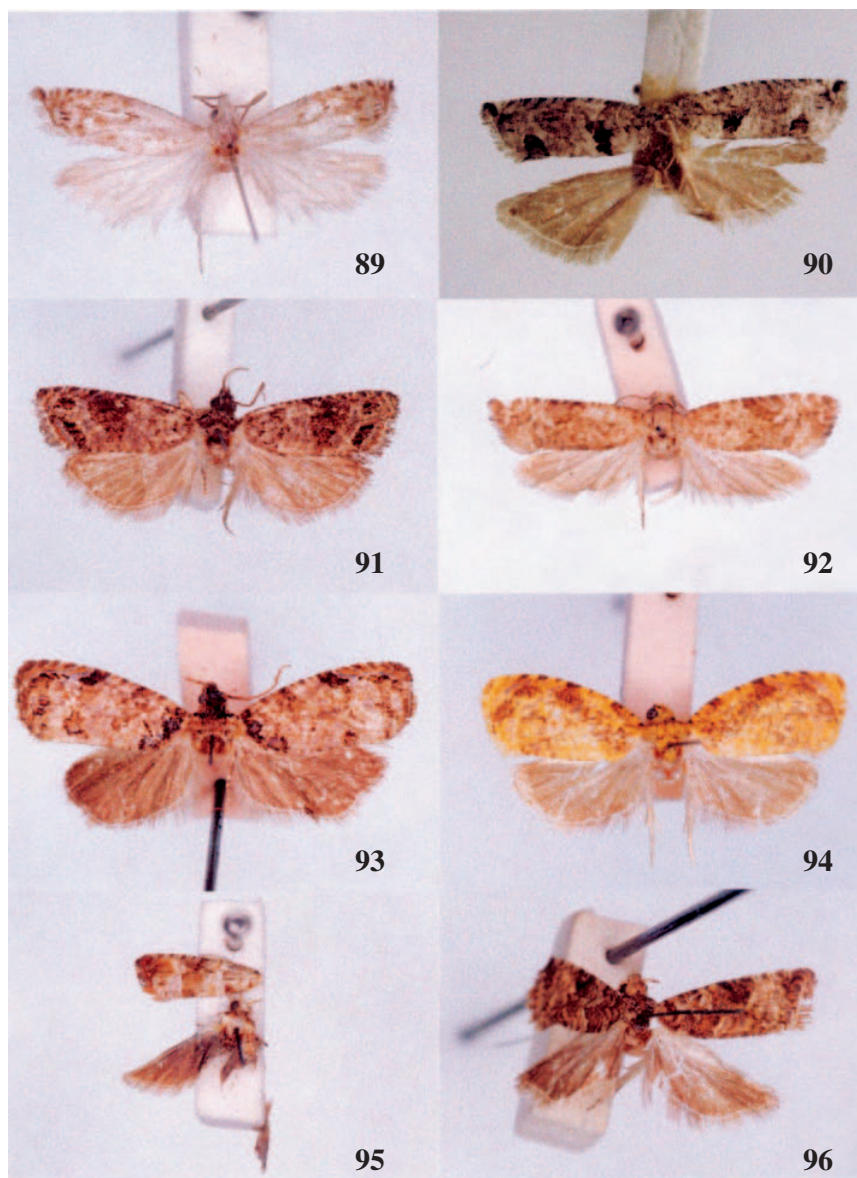
**Figs 73-80.**— Adults: **73.** *Polychrosis primaria* Meyrick, holotype; **74.** *Ancylis falsicoma* Meyrick, lectotype; **75.** *Ancylis impatiens* (Meyrick), holotype; **76.** *Ancylis halisparta* Meyrick, holotype; **77.** *Dasodis rimosa* (Meyrick), holotype; **78.** *Anthozela chrysoxantha* Meyrick, holotype; **79.** *Argyroploce encharacta* Meyrick, holotype; **80.** *Argyroploce transformis* Meyrick, holotype.



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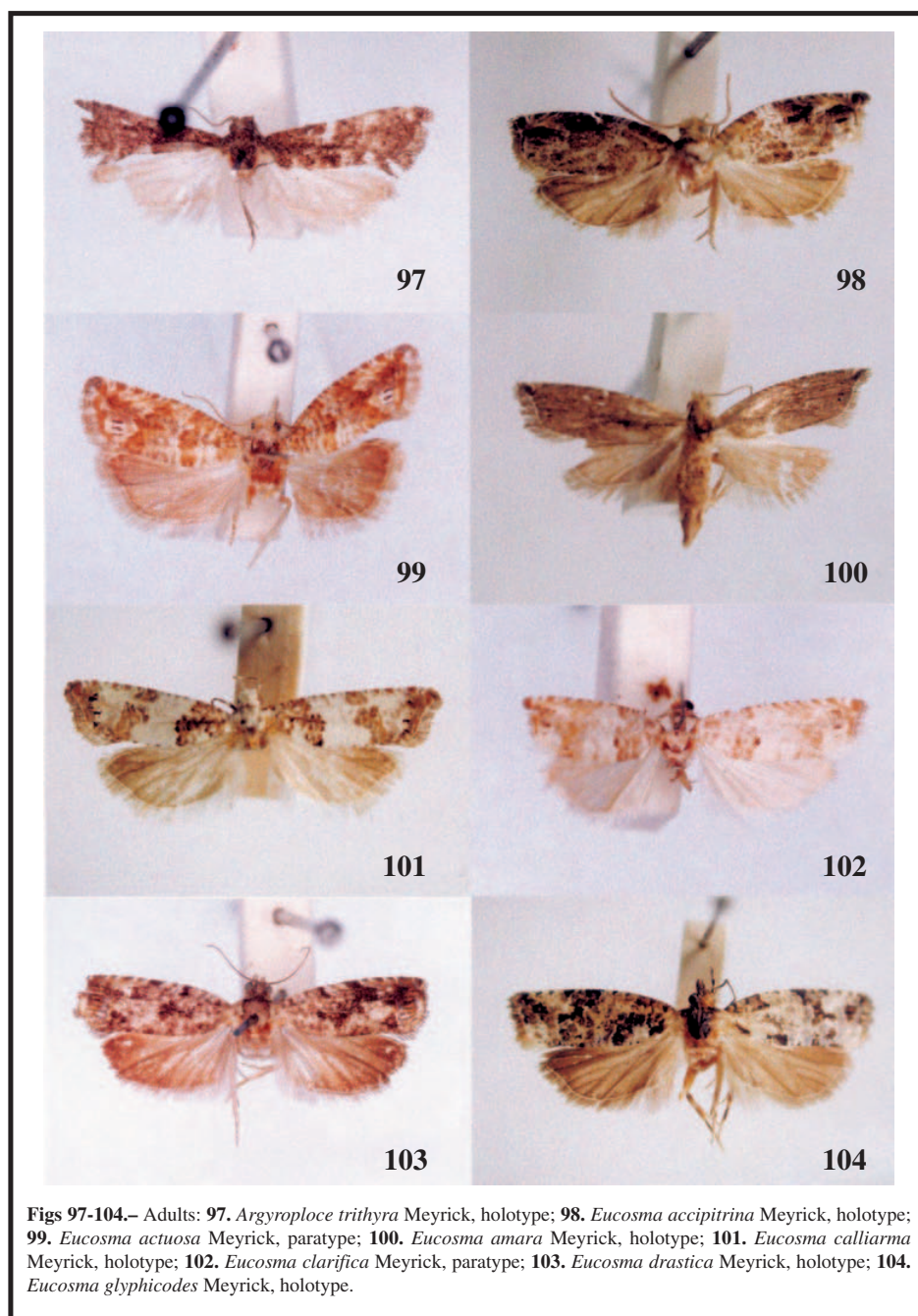


**Figs 81-88.**— Adults: **81.** *Brachioxena lutrocopa* (Meyrick), holotype; **82.** *Cosmetra spiculifera* (Meyrick), holotype; **83.** *Crociosema leptozona* (Meyrick), holotype; **84.** *Crociosema thematica* (Meyrick), holotype; **85.** *Gypsonoma opsonoma* (Meyrick), holotype; **86.** *Gypsonoma paradelta* (Meyrick), holotype; **87.** *Gypsonoma scenica* (Meyrick), holotype; **88.** *Xenosocia conica* (Meyrick), holotype.

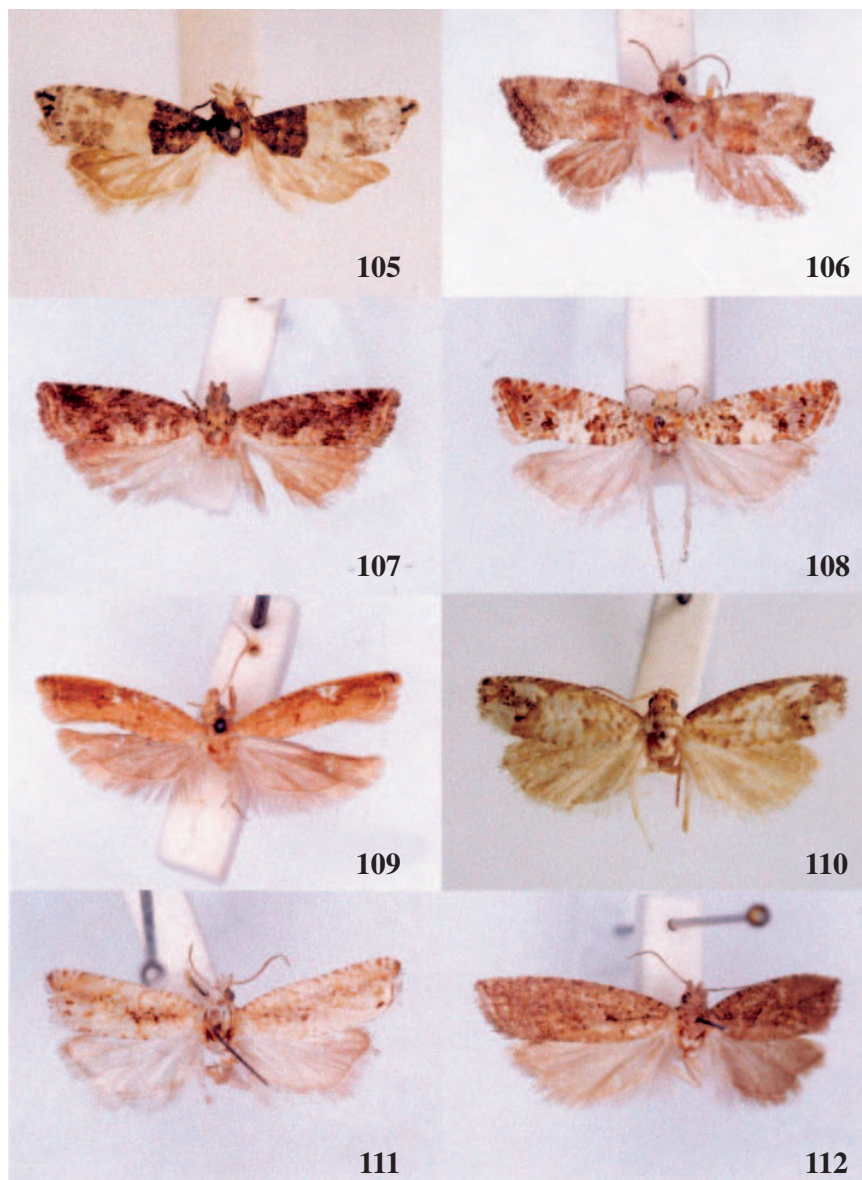


**Figs 89-96.**— Adults: **89.** *Xenosocia desipiens* (Meyrick), holotype; **90.** *Xenosocia paracremna* Meyrick, holotype; **91.** *Argyroploce carceraria* Meyrick, holotype; **92.** *Argyroploce lutipennis* Meyrick, holotype; **93.** *Argyroploce mochlaspis* Meyrick, holotype; **94.** *Argyroploce nectarodes* Meyrick, holotype; **95.** *Argyroploce propitia* Meyrick, holotype; **96.** *Argyroploce sagata* Meyrick, holotype.

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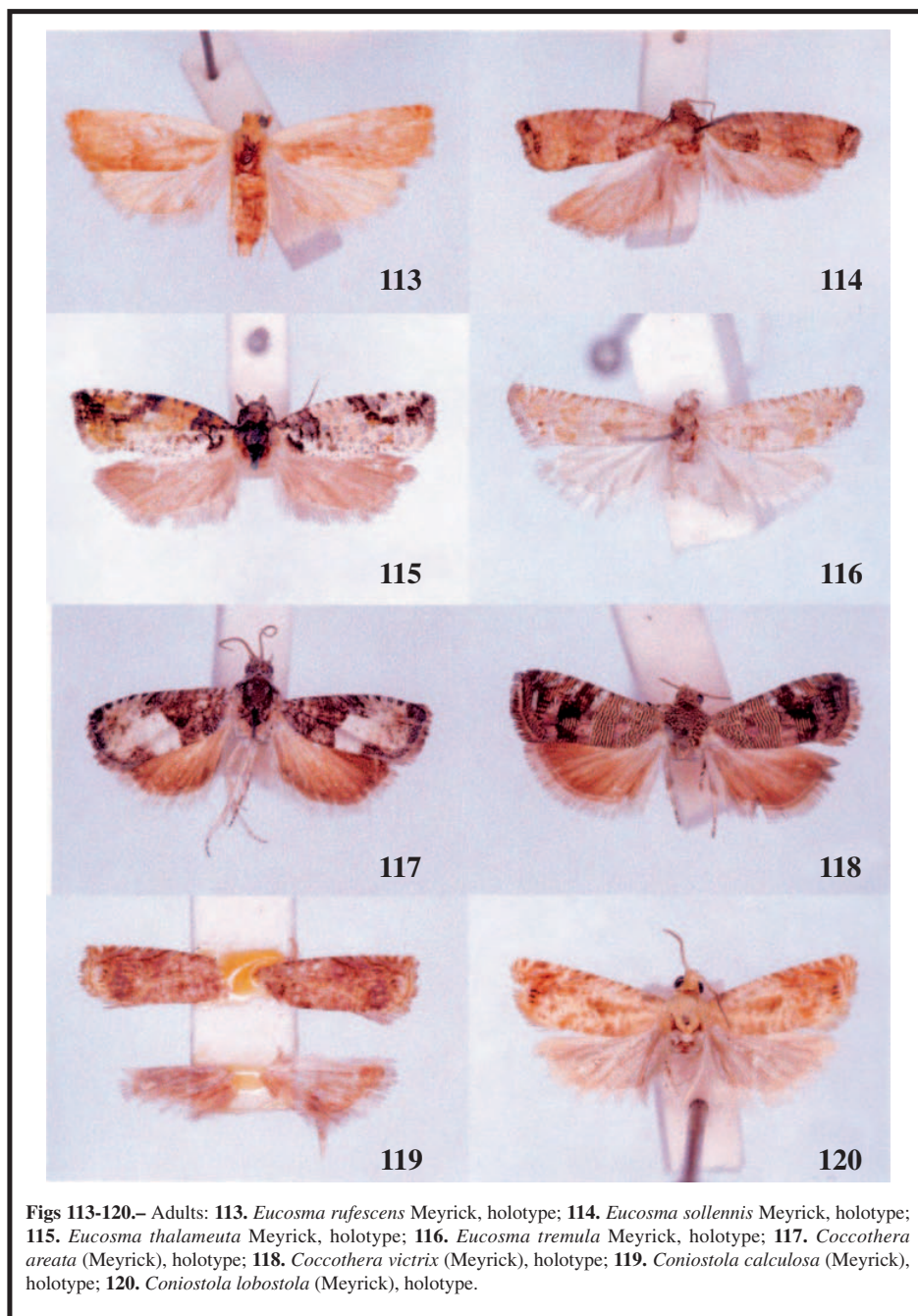




**Figs 105-112.**— Adults: **105.** *Eucosma gomphacma* Meyrick, holotype; **106.** *Eucosma haematospila* Meyrick, holotype; **107.** *Eucosma inscita* Meyrick, holotype; **108.** *Eucosma marmara* Meyrick, holotype; **109.** *Eucosma nasuta* Meyrick, holotype; **110.** *Eucosma niphaspis* Meyrick, holotype; **111.** *Eucosma passiva* Meyrick, paratype; **112.** *Eucosma projecta* Meyrick, holotype.



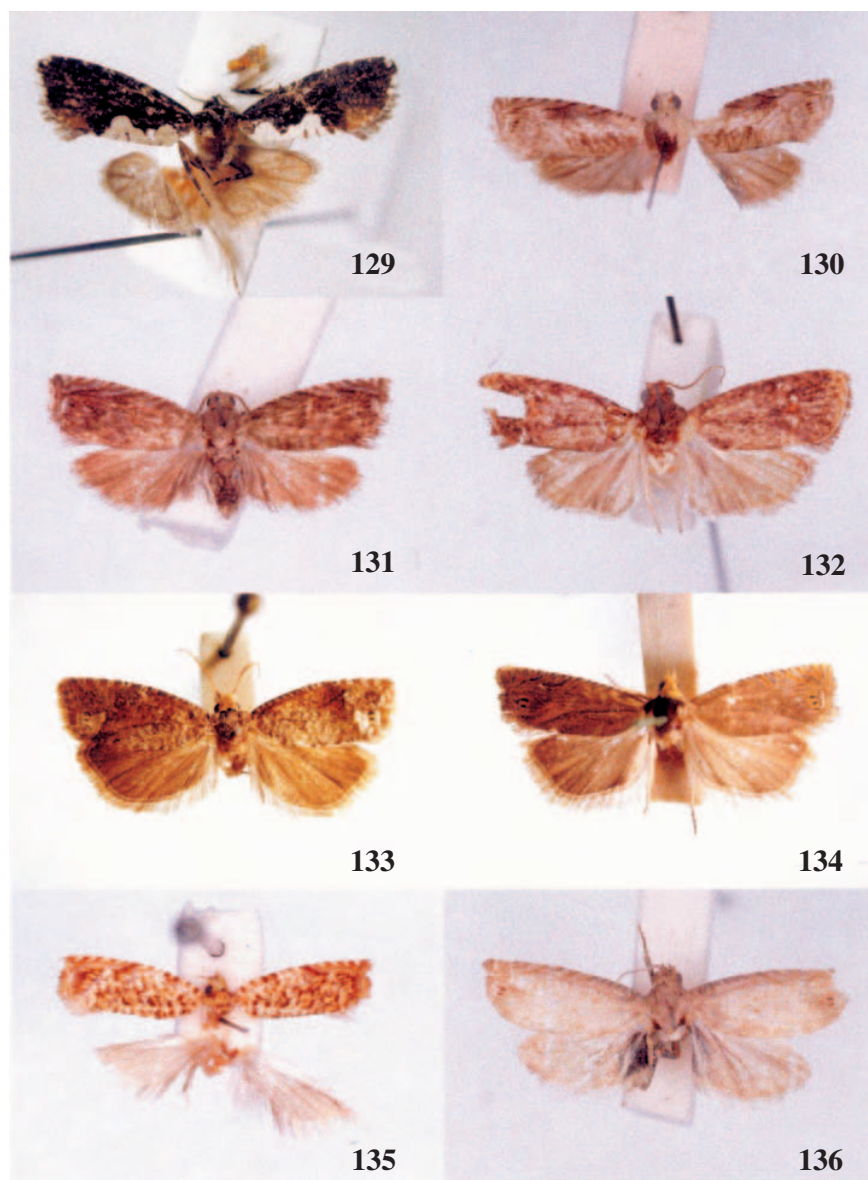
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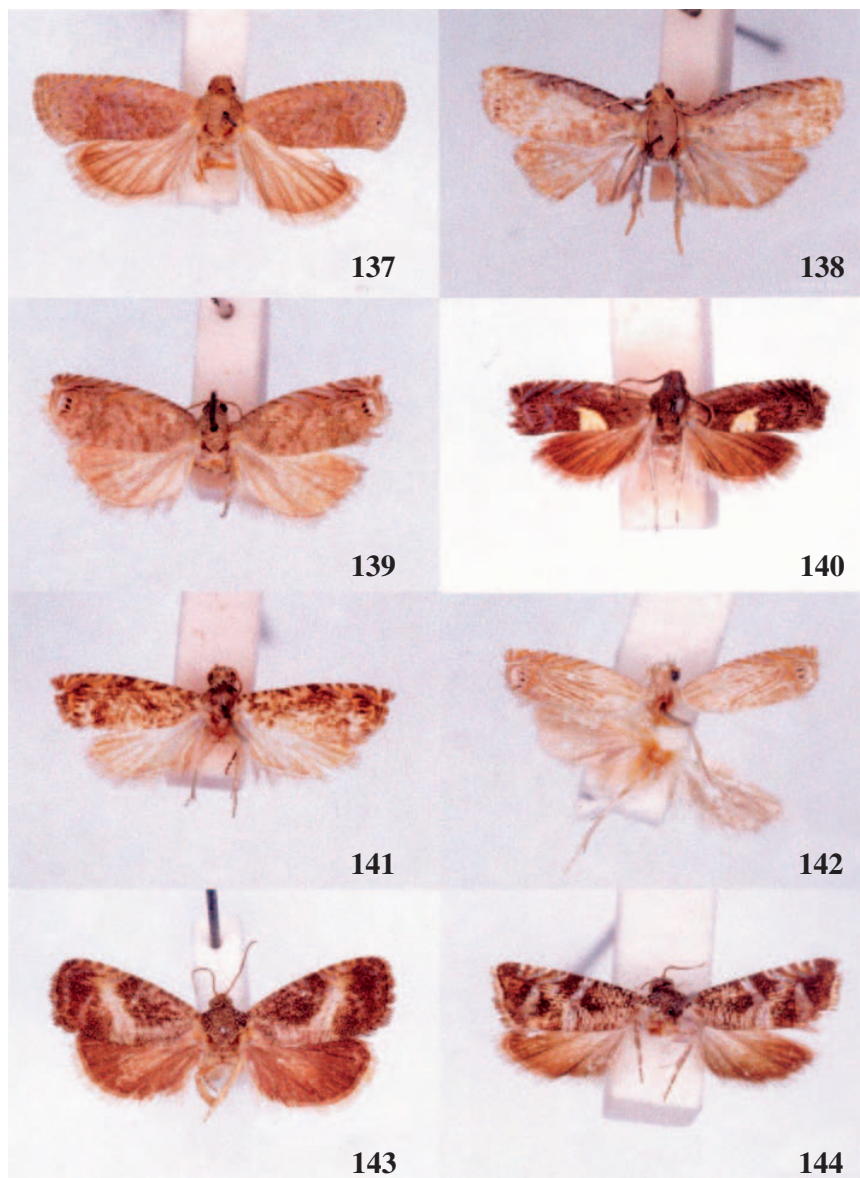
**Figs 121-128.**— Adults: **121.** *Coniostola symbola* (Meyrick), holotype; **122.** *Cryptophlebia peltastica* (Meyrick), holotype; **123.** *Eucosmocydia antidorea* (Meyrick), holotype; **124.** *Eucosmocydia monitrix* (Meyrick), holotype; **125.** *Mesotes chromataspis* (Meyrick), holotype; **126.** *Stenentoma bisecta* (Meyrick), holotype; **127.** *Stenentoma plectocosma* (Meyrick), holotype; **128.** *Fulcrifera aphrospila* (Meyrick), holotype.

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**Figs 129-136.**— Adults: **129.** *Fulcrifera deltozyga* (Meyrick), holotype; **130.** *Fulcrifera halmyris* (Meyrick), holotype; **131.** *Fulcrifera periculosa* (Meyrick), paratype; **132.** *Argyroploce erythrope* Meyrick, holotype; **133.** *Eucosma florescens* Meyrick, holotype; **134.** *Eucosma malacodes* Meyrick, holotype; **135.** *Hemimene embolaea* Meyrick, holotype; **136.** *Laspeyresia anthracotis* Meyrick, holotype.





**Figs 137-144.**— Adults: **137.** *Laspeyresia campestris* Meyrick, holotype; **138.** *Laspeyresia cholerope* Meyrick, holotype; **139.** *Laspeyresia cyanocephala* Meyrick, holotype; **140.** *Laspeyresia euclera* Meyrick, holotype; **141.** *Laspeyresia excoriata* Meyrick, holotype; **142.** *Laspeyresia leptogramma* Meyrick, holotype; **143.** *Laspeyresia leucatma* Meyrick, holotype; **144.** *Laspeyresia nicomacha* Meyrick, holotype.

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